The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,006—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. MASSILIA	3603	1600	C. Fraser	14th July.
B.I. CARTHAGE	3877	1600	H. T. Weighell	21st "
† ASSAM	3069	600	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	3545	1600	A. C. Longin	11th "
† ARCOT	3069	600	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2293	460	R. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3069	600	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	3545	1600	L. M. Moula	8th "
† SIAM	3069	600	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
28th July.
8th August. 23rd August. 8th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	660	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morse	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the S.S. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Season House, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" RIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,030 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,359	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

HOOF OINTMENT.

VETERINARY.

A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for—
CRACKED HEELS,
SAND CRACKS,
SEEDY TOES,
THRUSH, &c.

Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(Established 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
,, 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
GREY,
} Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FLORAL is cooling and refreshing to the Head; possesses a gentle stimulating property for the growth of Hair and prevention of Baldness; removes Scurf and Dandruff, and makes the Hair soft and glossy. Is unparalleled in fragrance. Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. HAIR DOUCHE

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. the King of the Belgians. H.M. the Queen Regent of Holland. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE MOST POPULAR SQUARE PIANOFORTES OF THE DAY.

Command
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S The largest sale of any Square Piano in India.

IRON STANDARD INDIAN

Have stood the test of 40 years of an Indian Climate. SQUARE PIANOFORTES

ESTABLISHED 1781.

Showing an uninterrupted record of Advance and Superiority of Over 110 Years.

Sole Agents for India and Burmah,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MEDICINE Fothergill's Madonal Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and Kidneys, and clears the Skin. Is found of great service to Voyagers. Of all Chemists. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. FOR YOU!

KEMP & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL ANALYSTS.

SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES.
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Specific Gravity Instruments And all the necessary Apparatus for testing Air and Water Impurities, and Food Adulteration.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,
As supplied to several Municipalities, Railway, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Price per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and sale of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken either of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

1ST AND 3RD AUGUST, 1893.

MEG'S DIVERSION

AND

BETSY BAKER.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 21st of July, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect an Audi or.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from July 14 to July 21st, both days included.

By Order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1893.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY GOWRUKHSHUK MANDLI, 1887.

RECEIVED from the Undermentioned Gentlemen the sum of Rupees for the Fund of PROVISION for COWS :—

Rs. 500. Jamnadas Nursi Khatao, Esquire, at Mandvi Bunder, to purchase a Promissory Loan for the Fund.

Rs. 50. Muljee Munjee, Esquire, at Sett Mooljee Jetha Kapad Market.

DAMODAR GOCULDAS MUNJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, July 13.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 233 OF 1888.

RAJANA ELLAPA, of Bombay, Hindu, residing in Kamatipura Street, in Bombay, by his next friend, LAMBOO GOVINDJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu, residing in Kamatipura Street, aforesaid ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

YANKOO NARSOO SUNTI bin ENKUTTI ASHAPA bin ASHANA and NURSOO bin NURSAPA respectively of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kamatipura Street, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 1st day of July, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of Plaintiff's Attorneys, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 9th Street, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 4993-72, new No. 11181-87, old survey No. 2864-65, and new Survey No. 360, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West partly by Girls' School therein, partly by a Mosque and partly by the property of Gopal Heerji, and on or towards the East partly by the Temple of Marawa and partly by a Municipal Tank, on or towards the South by the property of Ukaji Lingoo's Temple, and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 8th Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of August, 1893, lodge in my Office a statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation, of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of 50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	" 50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq	" 25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	" 50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	" 50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	" 50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	" 50	18	0
* do do Delirios	" 25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	" 100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	" 50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	" 50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	" 25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	" 25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per 100	...11	8
SEMIRAMIS	" "	...14	0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

Fresh Parcels also of
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 : each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this head.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

WHERE is the AMPHITHEATRE ?

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

RUBBER SEA BOOTS for the Monsoon, Rs. 25-0-0.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments ! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AN ENGLISH LADY, the Widow of an Officer, is desirous of receiving a few Day Pupils.—Address "SCHOOL," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, in the Factory of the Poona Metal Manufacturing Company, Limited. Applicant must have theoretical and practical knowledge of stamping, spinning and turning metals, wire-drawing, wire-working and metal-founding. He must also possess fair knowledge of machine-drawing, designing and construction. Apply, with testimonials, offering terms.—M. B. NAMJOSHI and Co., Secretaries.

FOR SALE.—UBIQUE GUN, nearly New, for Ball & Shot, with implements complete. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—The latest edition of "ÆSOP'S FABLES," with illustrations after Drawings by Yarner. Apply to "HONESTAS," care of Fort Post Office.

TO SAVE yourself from being imposed upon and to get the full value of your money make your purchases of Stationery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Albums, Photo-Frames, Scents and other things from B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT! CEYLON TEAS.—Varying in price from As. 10 to Rs. 1-8 per lb. These Teas are imported direct from the Planters selected by our Agent. The rapid and increasing demand they have had since their introduction is a sufficient proof of their superior quality. We guarantee to return money if the Tea is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A fine PAIR OF WALERS, 15 Hands, perfectly quiet, free from vice, 6 years, with Handsome Mail Phaeton and Double Harness. Apply to MR. DE SOUZA, Livery Stables, Colaba.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 30 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3, postage - 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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BRIEF LONG-HAND.—Invaluable to those not knowing Short-hand. All reading it can be Proof-readers in a Press. Rs. 5 per Copy.—THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

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DOROTHY DENTIFRICE.—The Tooth Powder of the Day. All who desire Pearly White Teeth, should try Dorothy Dentifrice, each As. 4, 8, and Re. 1.—Sole Importers, PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams, as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Only As. 15 per lb. Up-country and Local orders receive prompt and careful attention. Trial Orders Solicited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.—Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greenaways Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Tompkie, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co, at Re. 1.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, also at the risk and expense of P. K. Karani, Elloji, J. A. Carhala, or whomsoever it may concern :—1 box containing clocks.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14½, goes quite well in harness.
1 bay Arab pony quiet in saddle.
1 rosewood upright piano, specially built for India on the Steinway system.
1 handsome strong 4 seated open carriage, suitable for a single horse.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—

1 case 00 gross cast-iron keys for locks.

On account and risk of Messrs. Esmail Hubib and Co.—

1 case 100 dozens Jappaned pad-locks.

On account and risk of Hasson Alli Abdool Alli Khambatee—

1 case 155 gross cast-iron keys.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House, Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcaries and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, ollmanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, one strong waler mare changer, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar cow, a lawn tennis ground wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from to-morrow, Saturday.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome nearly new, first-rate oil paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Dresden and Doulton ware, &c., the property of HENRY H. DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 13, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Noronha and D. J. Vas, the whole of the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Edward and Co., Tea Merchants, consisting of teas in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, signboards, empty tins, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

A small shipment of wines of the well-known brand "Old Judge," consisting of ginger wine, sherry, port, orange wine, and still hock (Nierstiner).

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhusein—

THBC.—413-157-58-2 cases white copper foil ex s.s. Carthage.
161-62-2 " " ex s.s. Shannon.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Floyd, consisting of table, cot, wearing apparel and sundries.

The effects of the late Saku, woman, consisting of gold necklace, arrings, wristlets, finger rings, copper and brass utensils, clothes, &c.

The effects of the late J. S. Lines, consisting of despatch box and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham,
1 light and strong built dog-cart.
1 strong new district cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Narron Dhooroo Street and on the Parel Road, close to the Great Eastern Mill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees Khata Manjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Sha Munoohundas Girdhurdas and Sha Girdhurdas Munordas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of November, 1892, the following landed properties :—

On TUESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1893, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fuzundaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling house and premises which have been partly pulled down, situate on the western side of Narron Dhoorod Street, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 68 and 70 and ward No. 895, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Narron Dhoorod Street, on the west by the Sweepers' passage, on the north by the house formerly of Pestonjee Dumjee and now of Shunker Dmodhur Simpi, and on the south by the house formerly of Khatry Jeewanram Dyaram, and now of Bhimjee Ramjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1893, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the two several messuages, tenements, or chawls, and dwelling-houses, hereditaments, and premises situate on the east side of the road leading from Byculla to Parel Road, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 8234 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 222 and 287, and new Survey No. 13745, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 17 B, and now under street No. 15 and ward No. 7160, and street No. 16 and ward No. 7461 (1), and bounded on the east by the public passage and property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the compound wall of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and on the south by the property of Ramchund Narun, and now of Vydina Cassam, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Apollo Street, Fort, close to the offices of Messrs. William Watson and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The property will be on new 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 42, Marine Lines, opposite the bungalow of Dr. Banks, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, first-rate Hinks' windproof lamp, etc., the property of Lieut. C. J. WYNDHAM, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmeseree Dass of Cawnpore.

P 57—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth.
C 127 8-10—3 " " 34 " "

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees Desai Girjashunker Vijayshunker and Desai Manshunker Vujayshunker and on account and at the risk of the mortgavor Joshi Doongersi Moorarjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of February 1892, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near Frere overbridge in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2332 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under No. 332 and now under No. a-13865 and under old survey No. 193 and new Survey No. 7036 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 4 and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjibboy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the North by the Foras Road and on or towards the south by a passage on the otherside whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid and which said bungalow, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little Smith Nicholson and Bowen, the mortgagees' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teakwood French-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain and glassware, valuable ornaments, very rich China, Japanese and Satsuma flower vases, real Persian and Brussels large size carpets, rich oil paintings, first rate windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, etc., the property of the late HUGH ROWBOTHAM, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 13, 1893.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, MONOgrams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

On account of whom it may concern—

A collection of Joseph Rodgers and Son's electro-plated-ware, consisting of liquor, cruet, breakfast and pickle frames, biscuit boxes, butter pots, dish covers, vegetable dishes, &c.

Also K O table lamps, bath tubs, pictures, table ornaments, and a few violins.

1 case glass bangles.
1 " stationery.
An invoice of oil-paintings in gilt frames.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, July 13, 1893.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of First-class BURMA TEAK LOGS, to the value of Rupees, 1,000, delivered at Secunderabad Railway Station. For further particulars and specification Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works, Secunderabad, up to 23rd July, 1893.

July 10, 1893.

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
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Delacasa & Cie	Cognac.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

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Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAP

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BRITISH BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	20,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	50,000	500	all	10 per. ct.	1,020
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	10,000	500	all	9 per. ct.	660
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 per. ct.	27
Comptoir Bank	40,000	£25	£20	7 per. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 per. ct.	2:0
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,500	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Bonham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	87 xd
Cotton Ravine	6,250	200	125	15	£2
Bazar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100 no b
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,200	270	4,300
Do. New Issue.	800	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1½
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,200	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Gokuldas Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	2,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Robertson & Co.	2,400	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 232	318
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	17
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Thresher & Co.	1,200	500	all	20	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly.	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Gianing Co	100	500	all		450
Albart (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	13 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	215
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton Beaufe Cawnpore Press Co. Ld....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	10	175
Breach Candy	600	200	all		220
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,250
English Press and Manfg..	400	250	...	130	125
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	500	500	50	475
Hogoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	80	117½
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	82½	355
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld...	300	500	500	63	81
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	405
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 324	225
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	575
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	117½
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	400
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	550
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	237	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.,	375	200	all	75	227½
Volkart	...	1,000	180	Rs. 100	950
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	475
Anglo-Indian..	1,345		100	5	72
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	571	(	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co..	600	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	320
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,600	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Coral Mills Co.. Ld.....	5,628	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	380
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	670
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30 Rs. 5	640
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	185
Jowrar Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khatao Manufacturing Co....	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	172
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	8 5
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,450
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	24,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,417½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,03	1,000	1,000	70	1,830
Malsuraja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.l	10
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,795	625	625	Rs. 15	300
Prasidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,700
Queen Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Ripon Mills ...	200	1,000	1,000	R 40	100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	6	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Mahratta	1,312	200	200	12½	315
Sun Mills.....	1,200	200	200	12½	223
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	351
Swadeshi Mills	675	600	600	Rs. 15	420
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vishnu Laxmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	800	800	15	570
Victoria Mills..	600	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills	1,000	12,500	1,000	—	800

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Bombay Revolver Club, on the Sands, near Church Gate Street Station, (weather permitting) 3-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. p.m.
Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Lombardy left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. River Indus entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Chupra left it on Wednesday.

POST GRADUATE LECTURES.—We are requested to state that the Post Graduate Lectures will begin on Friday, the 21st inst., and not to-morrow, as previously notified.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, terminated last evening.

CRICKET.—A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Poona Local Club will be played to-day and to-morrow at Poona. The following will represent the Poona local team :—E. B. Virji (captain), M. B. Virji, Rajlingoo, Aranna, D. Raja, J. Chaiwalla, Kerry, Sayana, Narsoo, Santan de Costa, and Simpson.

BURGLARY AT LOWER COLABA.—Radha, a Hindoo women, residing at Lower Colaba, reports to the police, that during her absence from home between the hours of 4 and 5 a.m., on Wednesday last, some one entered her room and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 403 from a box, which was forced open.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Marche.....	Nuptiale..... Warneford.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride..... Arr. C. Godfrey.
Valse	Amoretten Tanzo ..... Gung'l.
Gavotte	Princess May ..... Kottaun.
Aria	L'Assedio di Arlem ..... Verdi.
Polka	Bagatelle..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March.....	Ma Mie Rosette..... Kappey
Overture	Margherita D'Anjou ..... Meyerbeer
Clarionet Solo ...	(Ou airs from the) Foerster. Flotow
Valse	A Starry Night ..... E P Blackstock
Selection	Les Quatre Fils Aymon.... Balfe
Polka.....	Trocadero ..... E Vanden

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Balla Sadoo, against whom stood one previous conviction, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 7-4-0, the property of Ragoo Govind, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops. On the 11th instant, the complainant was standing in a crowd of people, at Tarwady, Parel, when the accused came from behind, removed a purse from his pocket and ran away with it, but was subsequently arrested by a policeman. The accused, who pleaded guilty of the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

IN August last, a robbery was committed at Khetwady, in the house of Abdool Aziz, a Mogul pearl merchant, and property, consisting of Rs. 12,000 in currency notes, and four pearls of the value of Rs. 10,000, were stolen from his room. A report was made to the police, and inquiries were promptly instituted which resulted in the capture of several persons, in whose possession certain notes said to have been stolen from the complainant's house were found. They were placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, after recording some evidence, committed them to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions, but were let off in the absence of sufficient evidence; the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty. The pearls were not found at the time. The police continued their enquiries, and at last succeeded in tracing the pearls to the possession of some persons at Poona. A few days ago Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, received certain information, in consequence of which he sent Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli Akbar Alli Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the detective police, who sent a telegram yesterday, to the Commissioner of Police, stating that he had succeeded in capturing certain persons connected with the theft and recovering the stolen pearls.

DISPUTE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Manibai sought to recover maintenance from her husband, Jumnadas Vulabhdas, who has also taken out a summons against Nanu Goolal for enticing away his wife for immoral purposes. Manibai, in her information, stated that she was married to Jamnadas about three years ago, when she was fourteen years of age. Since then her husband frequently ill-treated her, and accused her of infidelity. Being tired of the oppression to which she was subjected to by her husband, she left him and went to live with her uncle. About a week after this, Jamnadas called at her uncle's house, and took back Manibai to his house promising not to ill-treat her in future. He did not, however, act according to his promise, and continued the same ill-treatment towards her and drove her out of the house. She again went to her uncle, who kept her for a week, after which she returned to her husband, who again assaulted her, and turned her out of the house. Since then she was dependent for her maintenance upon the charity of her relations. Under the circumstances she sought to recover a sufficient sum of money from her husband for her maintenance.

Jamnadas, in his information, stated that on the 26th May last he went out, leaving the house in charge of his wife, Manibai. When he returned in the evening he found his wife missing. He instituted enquiries, and ascertained that his wife was on terms of undue intimacy with Nanu Goolal, with whom she was living in the room of a chawl. Under these circumstances, he charged Nanu Goolal with enticing away his married wife. After some evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

741—Little, S N and B—Sha Megji and others vs Soni Pitamber Jesraj—Mulji and R—Part heard.

745—Little, S. N and B—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliff and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne G and S and F and M.

748—Payne G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhai and others vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and another—Janardhan and A and A H and D.

751—Bhaishunkor and K—Ebrahim Haji Jakaria vs Mariambai alias Dadibai—Ardesir H and D.

756—In person (a pauper)—Dataram Ramchandra Acharya and others vs Ramchandra Jugonnath Acharya others—Loughton and B.

766—J C Cama—Mahadeva Bhaskerji and another vs Casilal Mitalal—Tyabji and D.

767—Re Ramkisondas Nundoo an Insolvent—In person Ramkisondas Nundoo vs Monghibai and another—Bhaishunkor and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

503-92—Chawk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVIII of 1866 and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Lukhmidas Dharsey, deceased. Raghunathdas Gopaldas—Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

333-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Moly vs. The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchund Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford, B and Co.

62-92—Tyabji and D—Ayabahai vs Hallimabai and others—In person—a pauper.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Kalilulakhan Azum Jung and Jilanikhan Itzad Jung, members of a wealthy family, living at Hyderabad, were charged with dishonestly retaining in the early part of 1891 in Bombay certain stolen property, knowing, or having reason to believe, it to be stolen, and also with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property, consisting of ornaments and jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 2,00,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

Mr. Macpherson in addressing the jury said that he congratulated them as he congratulated himself, and he ventured to say his Lordship also on the approaching termination of that most wearisome case. The first observation that he would make the jury was that in the calendar of cases, the case was put down as Empress *vs.* Kalilulakhan and Jelanikhan yet nevertheless her Majesty the Queen-Empress had nothing whatever to do with the case, her name being nominally put down in the calendar. The prosecution was neither instituted by the local Government—nor by Government officers. It was true that Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, but that was an accidental co-incidence, Mr. Lang having appeared in his capacity of a private counsel. The prosecution was a private one with which the public generally had no concern whatever. An additional feature of the case was that the parties were foreigners, and really the only connection it had with the public of Bombay was the unfortunate circumstance of the possession of the property in Bombay, which had taken the nine gentlemen of the jury away from their daily avocation and had occupied the court for so many days. The learned counsel asked the jury to consider in the first place what they had been doing for the last four days. The nominal charge was of dishonest retention of stolen property at Bombay: but that was not the charge they were investigating. What the jury endeavoured to ascertain was not the charge whether there was a dishonest retention of property in Bombay, but the prior issue of whether that property was stolen property, in other words, the jury had in substance and in effect been trying a charge of theft at Hyderabad in the year 1884. That was a startling consideration which placed the learned counsel, the jury and the judge in a novel position which in itself would be a good reason why the jury should specially and scrupulously scan and scrutinise the evidence adduced by the prosecution before they ever dreamt of bringing in a verdict of guilty against either of the accused. It seemed appropriate to allude at that time to the plea ad *miseri cordiam* on the part of the learned counsel for the prosecution, who told the jury that the prosecution was under a great disadvantage owing to the lapse of time, and owing to the circumstance that many of the witnesses were such as they could not be examined in open court. His (Mr. Macpherson's) view of the matter was that all the disadvantage and all the hardship was not on the part of the prosecution, but on the part of the accused. The complainant had evidently brought the charge which was a civil suit under the cloak and guise of a criminal prosecution, in the hope that supposing the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the property would at once be restored to him. The question which the jury had to ask themselves at the very threshold of the inquiry, was whether the story as told by the prosecution was true, and whether it was such upon which they could confidently and comfortably in regard to their consciousness bring in a verdict of guilty. The jury in trying a charge of dishonest retention of property in 1893 of an alleged theft in 1884 ought not to make any allowance or show any consideration to the complainant. The jury had been really trying a charge of theft, which was no part of the case for the accused, who, however, did not deny the possession of the property in Bombay. The complainant came there to prove the theft which took place in 1884, and the jury would bear in mind the most important fact that every single witness about the theft and of the incidents connected with the theft had been examined on commission with the exception of Mahomed Askari, the young complainant himself and his uncle now at Jerusalem. The evidence of the uncle was also on the same footing as if he had been examined on commission, and therefore, the only witness who gave his evidence in Court with regard to the incidents immediately following the theft, was Askari Khan. He would presently satisfy the jury—and he had not the least doubt in his mind that the jury had already been satisfied in their minds that Mahomed Askari Khan was absolutely unable to convince them that the charge had been made out. The entire thing then came to this that the whole of the evidence with regard to the theft was from the mouth of witnesses who had been examined on commission. It was a primary rule in all trials, particularly and essentially in criminal trials that the witnesses should be examined in the presence of the tribunal of which the jury was a most important part. That was the law in England, and there was no such section in the English law as there was in their Criminal Procedure Code. But the exigencies of India, and the circumstance that the British territories in India were surrounded by independent or quasi-independent native states, had induced the legislature to introduce that provision of law, which gave the court power to order the examination on Commission of witnesses, who were by the customs of the country prevented from appearing before the court. The question was whether the Court as a rule exercised that power as was done in that case. He would presently read before the jury the opinions of different judges on the subject, as also the opinion of Mr. Justice Ferran, who granted the commission in that case. The first case was reported in the 8th Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, in which Mr. Justice Wilson refused the application for the issue of a commission. He cited the case not because that a commission ought not to have been granted in that case, but he did so with a view only to give the words of the judge. Mr. Justice Wilson in refusing the application said that in a criminal case the issuing of a commission was a very unsatisfactory course of proceeding and one dangerous to the interests of the prisoner. The other case was reported in the Allahabad High Court on which Mr. Justice Straight said among other things, that it was not only dangerous and mischievous to issue commissions in criminal cases, but that the following of such a cause would give rise to false charges and malicious prosecutions. Courts of law, the judge further said, ought always to be very slow to allow witnesses to be examined on commission in criminal cases. The learned counsel cited a case which was tried in the Bombay High Court in the year 1878 before the present Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury, and when he, the learned counsel himself, was the Clerk of the Crown, and when Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution. The case was committed by the magistrate at Zanzibar to the High Court for trial upon the deposition of witnesses without sending the witnesses themselves. The counsel for the accused took objection that the depositions were not admissible under the order in Council, but that objection was over-ruled and all the depositions were read to the jury. Upon the depositions being read his lordship, the present Chief Justice, directed the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground that it would be unsafe to convict him upon the written testimony in that case. The witnesses in that case which was a murder case, had seen the accused person immediately before the death of the deceased, and had also seen him running away with a knife. He had verified his recollection of the case by speaking to Mr. Inverarity and the Chief Justice who tried that case. The only difference between the two cases was that in the one the liberty of the accused, and in the other the life of the prisoner were at stake. Considering that there was such a lapse of time, and that all the witnesses in the case had been examined on Commission, the jury would be perfectly justified not only in declining to find a verdict of not guilty in this case; but as influential citizens of Bombay they might add a rider to their verdict expressing an opinion that public time would not be wasted in the future by issuing commissions as was done in the present case. The learned counsel then referred the jury to the terms of the commission granted by Mr. Justice Ferran, who clearly contemplated that the two ladies, who were ordered under certain circumstances to be examined on commission, were to appear and give their evidence at the Sessions. It was absolutely unprecedented on that Court in a Criminal case to commit a man upon evidence taken on Commission. The fact that witnesses had been examined on Commission did not bind the jury to accept their evidence. It was perfectly open to them to judge whether the evidence was reliable or not, and apart from that it was perfectly open to them to object being the first jury in the history of Great Britain to return a verdict of guilty in a criminal case upon the written evidence of men whom they had neither seen nor heard. They were not only asked to enquire into an old and time worn charge of theft upon evidence received on commission, but they must know that they were actually trying a case, which had been most thoroughly thrashed out at Hyderabad by a tribunal consisting of the Chief Justice and two puisne judges of the High Court of that place, who were perfectly competent to deal with the case. The learned counsel for the prosecution studiously and zealously resisted the production of the document which showed what was done immediately after the alleged theft of the ornaments, and he also objected to the production of certain other documents, which were in favour of the accused. The object of a prosecution should be to seek justice and not to secure a conviction. The theory of the defence was that as stated by the first accused, there was a conspiracy by Fyzunisa, Hafiza Begum, Goolamdustgiri, Asum Jung, and Kalilulakhan (the first accused) to bring the second accused Julanikhan into trouble because he was giving away all his ornaments to his mistress. Goolamdustgiri, the uncle of the first accused by marriage, who was now said to have gone to Jerusalem, and who was the moving spirit from the very beginning of the case, was the villain of the piece. He had great control over the first accused, who was in 1884 but a youth, and he prevailed upon him to become the informant in the case, which he did on the understanding that he was not to be prosecuted for it. The first accused withdrew his statement before the Moglai Commission and it had never been wavered from since. The story told by the accused was infinitely more probable than that given by the prosecution. The learned counsel then commented upon the evidence of witnesses, both examined on Commission and in court, and pointed out the various discrepancies in their statements. He also laid great stress upon the non-production of certain important documents as well as witnesses in the case, and asked the jury to acquit the accused. He also impressed upon the mind of the jury the improbability of the story told by the prosecution that the ornaments of the value of about seven lakhs of rupees were locked up in wooden boxes while there was nothing placed in the two iron safes in the room, where the theft was said to have been committed. If those who prosecuted were the real owners of the property alleged to have been stolen, they would have produced entries in their books to show that they were purchased by them. In conclusion the learned counsel said that for the reasons stated by him the jury could come to no other conclusions than to find the accused innocent of the offence they were charged with and that they should be acquitted.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the Jury, said they had heard the case thoroughly gone into on both sides by the learned counsel with considerable ability. It had been set out so fully that his Lordship thought he need not go into it at any great length. The prisoners were charged with dishonestly retaining and assisting in the disposal of stolen property. In a great many cases, the guilty knowledge of the accused had to be gleaned from the surrounding circumstances. The real points for the Jury to consider were whether this theft took place in 1884, and whether the accused were the perpetrators of the theft? Of course it was a great disadvantage that the case came before the jury after such a lenght of time, and if upon the evidence they had any doubt, they were bound to give the prisoners the benefit thereof. They were told that a great amount of the evidence had been taken on commission. It was the usual rule that evidence not given in your presence is not entitled to the same weight as evidence that is so given; and his lordship would therefore advise the jury that they should not place much reliance on evidence not taken in their presence. The observation was not intended to apply to the evidence of ladies who were privileged to give it behind the purdah. His lordship thought that much weight should not be attached to the evidence of Goolamdustgiri, who was examined before the magistrate, but had gone off to Jerusalem before he was cross-examined. He was related to the prosecutor. From the pedigree that was produced the jury would see the relationship of the accused with the prosecutor and the other persons interested in the property. They were to find whether the story of the prosecution was true or concocted. The first accused was living in the prosecutor's house. The second accused was not living there, but went there on the day of the alleged theft. The "Toshakhana" was on the first floor, and from the evidence it would seem to be impossible that it could be broken into without the knowledge or connivence of the family of the first accused, who lived immediately above it. It was said that a list of the missing jewels was made out some months before the commission of the theft. It was an extraordinary circumstance that no list was produced in the first instance. There was no proof that a list was made by Davar Ali, and produced at first, no proof of a list of the contents of the room said to have been broken into. There had only been evidence of Fyzunisa and other females as to what the ornaments in the room were six months before, when some ornaments were removed and others substituted for them. No list was produced to the police when they came to the house. There was a list said to have been made "by guess," and subsequently produced. His lordship did not see why it was made by guess if a true list was in existence. The evidence showed that not only was no list produced at first, but there was some suspicion of the existence of any list at all. It was curious that the "toshakhana" had not been opened for six months. It was explained that the ornaments were not required for use within that period. His lordship did not know how the theft was discovered except upon what the first accused had stated. The second accused said he told his mother on the third day after the theft. It seemed somewhat extraordinary why his mother, Haji Baqum, did not inform the other females until the 14th. It was not until the 14th that the police were sent for. His lordship read to the jury the evidence as to how the police were sent for, how the first accused said that he made a hole in the floor, went down by a rope, and took the ornaments, how the second accused took them to his own house, &c. This evidence was given by several witnesses. Intezar Ali, the police officer who was present on the occasion, had not been examined, and the jury were to draw their own conclusion from the circumstance. Then another policeman came; and on the 18th, the magistrate came and took down the statement of the first accused, which was the only evidence of the theft. It was important for the jury to see whether it was a true confession, or whether, as the accused said, it was made at the instigation of Goolamdustgiri. Fyzunissa Begum, in her examination, said that the first accused had not participated in the property, and that therefore she did not complain against him. A commission was then appointed at Hyderabad. The jury knew what the result of that commission was, and of the appointment of another commission. There was the fact that the first commission said there was no theft, and the Hyderabad Government appointed another commission in 1891. The first accused retracted the whole of the statement which he said, he had made at the instigation of Goolamdustgiri. His lordship left it to the jury to say whether they could place any reliance upon the confession if the accused was under the control of Goodlam ustgiri. It seemed to his lordship somewhat extraordinary that the accused should give lists of the stolen ornaments although he might have had an opportunity of seeing them when they were shown to his mother. This was the only direct evidence of the theft. It was quite clear that the first accused was not complained against by the members of the family. Five other persons were charged before the commission, and the first accused was added afterwards. The second accused said that two years ago he contracted a *nika* marriage, and that there had been ill feeling between the relations since then. The jury were to see whether the evidence regarding the confession was true, and whether it was sufficient to find the second accused guilty upon it. The next thing for the jury to determine was whether the particular property produced before them was stolen in the theft. Then they had to consider the other evidence as to the identity of the property belonging to particular ladies. It was stated that similar ornaments were to be found in Hyderabad. The jury had heard the evidence, and they should determine what weight should be attached to the evidence of indentification. The accused admitted that they were in possession of certain of the ornaments, which they had given for sale without any concealment both in Bombay and at Hyderabad. Chundoolal was the only witness who spoke of a desire to conceal the property on the part of the accused.

The jury retired for consultation, and in ten minutes, the foreman returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were discharged.

On the application of the foreman; the jury were exempted from service for the next two years.

The property in court was ordered to be sent to the committing magistrate to be returned to the persons from whose custody it was taken.

The third Criminal Sessions were then disolved.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	45	30	39	39	39	38	37	58
Thursday, July 13.....	0	12	0	7	0	4	0	37
Total ..	45	42	39	46	39	42	37	95
Total fall to 13th July to 1892	29	53	24	21	24	74	25	68
Total fall to 13th July to 1891	33	73	25	98	25	64	23	57

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep to the north of Latitude 19°. Winds are blowing from their monsoon directions and the force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval Neemuch and Khandwa. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj and Rajkot, 18 at Akola and Ajmere, 16 at

NO COMPANY EVER RECEIVED A GREATER WELCOME THAN THE

AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. WALTER HARLAND.

Press and Public never more unanimous!

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING, AT 9 P.M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES:

Box Chairs, each Rs. 4. First Chairs, Rs. 3.
European Gallery, Rs. 1. Native Gallery, As. 8.

What the Papers say!

"Undoubtedly no better or more entertaining Circus Show ever visited Bombay. The entertainment last night was a big success and delighted the large audience that witnessed it."—"Bombay Gazette."

"It is one of the best shows of its kind that has ever visited Bombay for some years past, and the entertainment thoroughly deserved the hearty reception secured at its opening performance."—"Times of India."

And the Public endorses Press opinions. A Lady said: "It is the most amusing show I ever witnessed." A Gentleman said: "The performance is so different to the usual Circuses, and I did enjoy myself."

Gates Open at 8 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 4 P.M.,
OUR FIRST FAMILY REUNION

For the convenience of Ladies and Children.

Children and Servants Half-price to all Parts except Native Gallery.

BERT WILLISON, General Manager,
To whom all Business letters should be addressed.

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CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
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THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

THE past business week has been comparatively lame after the late excitement produced by the new currency legislation; but things are still far from getting into the usual groove, an unsettling element having been the action with regard to Council Bills on the other side, while in another direction, the position of the trade with China is still a matter for grave consideration. The course of Exchange has continued to be the reverse of steady, and rates, after falling about ¼d. from our last quotations, took a slightly upward turn again, but close 5-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, in that comparison. The Export markets remain in a very quiet state, hardly any fresh business passing from day to day, either in Cotton, Wheat, or Seeds, the first-named staple having been even more neglected by local consumers than by shippers. Freights have been steady upon the whole, but with hardly any demand for tonnage in any position. Government paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours than it ruled a week ago. Cotton Mill Shares have continued to decline. Business in Imports has not improved, the up-country demand being in abeyance, while arrival transactions are restricted by the continued firmness of Manchester.

MONEY.—A more normal state of affairs for the time of year than that disclosed by the Presidency Bank's previous statement—disclosing an increase of some 4 lakhs in the trade demand for Money—was shown by the Return made known on Monday, in which all the items which go to indicate the position of the monetary requirements of trade point to a falling off which, in the aggregate, had been about 42½ lakhs during the week under notice, the large addition of 31 lakhs having been made in that period to Private Deposits, while in Loans there had been a considerable, and in Bills Discounted a material, decrease. There had, however, been withdrawals, amounting to over 28½ lakhs, from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and owing to these, and to further increase in the Bank's holidays of Government Securities the increase in the Cash Balance last Saturday was only 9½ lakhs, making the figures stand at 215½ lakhs. No further change has been made in the Bank's rates to-day, and 5 per cent. remains the minimum.

Exchange opened weaker on last mail-day at 1s. 3 23-32d. and 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, for the mail, and 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic forward, for August transfer, at which latter rate a moderate amount was taken; but, at the close, it was not available. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened nominally at 1s 3 15-16d., 1s. 3 29-32d. being quoted soon after, and then 1s. 3¾., but as there were no Merchants' Bills offering, it was not a question of rate. On Saturday the market opened unsettled at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits (one transaction being reported at 1s. 3 25-32d); and for Bank Telegraphic and Demand the rates were 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 3 11-16d., respectively, with, however, only a very limited enquiry either way, the market closing quiet. On Monday, there was a quiet feeling at opening at 1s. 3 5/8d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, for ready Bank remittance, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Telegraphic, for October-December transfer, at which latter rate two Banks bought a fair amount; while, for three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 13-16d., at which hardly anything came out until late in the day, when a little was placed. On the following day the market opened at 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, *nominally*, there having been no seller immediately after, at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic, for August-September transfer, at which a fair amount was placed; also a little three months' sight Credits at the opening rate. Later on, 1s. 3¾d. Telegraphic was procurable, for September transfer onwards, and 1s. 3 23-32d. ready; while for Credits 1s. 3¾d. was the best rate obtainable, the market closing firm. It opened with the same feeling yesterday morning at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 3¾d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 29-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, remaining at the latter all day without any business transpiring; while, for Bank remittance, Telegraphic was early accepted, at 1s. 3 13-16d. for future transfer, and business was done between Banks to a considerable extent. This morning the market opened unsettled, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for Demand at which a little was done; and Credits at 1s. 3 29-32d. then, 1s. 3 7-8d., then 1s 3 27-32d., and, finally, 1s. 3 13-16d. was reported to be practicable. No Merchants' Bills came out, however, and the market generally has been more or less dead to-day, pending the final decision of Government as to the rate at which they will take over from the Banks the Silver in transit when the Mints were closed. Final rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 11-16d.	
Do.	4 do.	.....	1s. 3 23-32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 3 25-32d.
Credits	3 do.	.....	1s. 3 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 3 15-16d.
Documents	3 do.	.....	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 3 31-32d.
Francs	3 do.	.....	1·66¼
Do.	6 do.	.....	1·67¼

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 5th July, 1893	75,93,000
Add—silver received during the week	3,000
	7,96
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	2,00,000
	73,93,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	1,000
	73,94,000
Last week	75,91,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet in tone last Friday with hardly any fresh business passing either for Money or Account. Rates for Fours declined about ¼ per cent. from the previous evening's quotations, leaving off at 107¼ for cash, and 107 for the next settlement. The market opened with a weak feeling on Saturday, and early business was done in Fours for Account, at 106 15-16, and subsequently at 106 13-16; but, thereafter, rates rallied, and closed at 107¼ for cash, and 107 for the next settlement. Opening on Monday at some decline from Saturday evening's rates, at 107⅛ for Fours for Money, and 106 15-16 for Account, the tone of the market afterwards became steady, and rates advanced to the level of Saturday's quotation for cash, but improved by ⅛, on this for the settlement at 107¼ and 107⅛, respectively, at which they left off. The market was closed on Tuesday, but Fours were quoted outside, in the morning at 107⅜ for Money and 107 3-16 for Account; and at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was named. Yesterday the feeling was steady at some advance on previous rates for Fours, say, 107 1-16 for cash, and 107 5-16 for the next settlement, these also having been the closing quotations. To-day the market has been dull and rates for Fours have given way for Account, for which our closing quotation is 107⅛, the Money price being still 107 7-16.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 105.

SHARES.—The depression in Cotton Mill Scrip has continued, and a further drop in a number of shares has taken place. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we note a decline of Rs. 75 in Khandeish; of Rs. 60 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 57½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 50 each in Britannia, and Star of India; of Rs. 30 each in Ripon and City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 each in Queen, Empress, Framji Petit, and Connaught; of Rs. 15 each in Bombay United, Southern India, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in David, Hindostan, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Mahalukshmi, Oriental, Sholapore, Southern Maratta, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, and Jamshed. In Cotton Press shares, Sind have advanced Rs. 30; Albert Rs. 20; East Indian Rs. 10; and Volkarts Rs. 5; while Munmar have declined Rs. 15; French and Mofussil Rs. 10; and English Rs. 7½. In Miscellaneous, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 25; Phillips and Co. Rs. 7; Port Canning Rs. 5, and Kamp and Co. Rs. 2 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—All through the week, as we learn by wire, the Manchester market has remained firm, and the only orders for staple *Grey Goods* from this side which have been accepted have been at full limits. All the same, dealers here have been anxious enough to sell at current rates, but find few buyers, up-country dealers still holding aloof. Prices generally may be taken about the same as on last Thursday. There has been no change of importance in the position of Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, or Printed Goods; and for *Locally made* Goods there has been little demand except for future delivery of a few Zanzibar lots. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week amount to about 2,500 packages; and of Local Goods to some 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet at last mail's quotations, and with only a small business passing. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on 1st Monday aggregated only 1,500 bales, with Exchange at Hongkong, at Rs. 190, and at Shanghai, at Rs. 260. China buyers have entirely absented themselves from the market during the past week; but a decline of ¼ anna per lb has brought forward a few Calcutta and local buyers. There is, however, but a poor chance of any business being done even next week. The Sales this week are put down at 1,100 bales, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	... " 8s "	"	4⅜	" 4½	"
"	... " 10s "	"	4½	" 4¾	"
"	... " 12s "	"	4 7/8	" 5¼	"
"	... " 16s "	"	5¼	" 6	"
"	... " 20s "	"	5½	" 6¼	"
"	... " 24s "	"	6	to 6½	"
"	... " 30s "	"	7¼		"
"	... " 40s "	"	8¼		"

With a view to helping to meet the altered conditions of the trade with China by a reduction in the cost of production, the Bombay Millowners' Association have decided to work their Mills only from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the usual interval in the middle of the day, until the end of the year.

METALS.—A decline of 12 to 14 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a dull market. *Yellow Metal* has also become 8 to 12 annas per cwt. cheaper, with but little doing. *Iron* is quiet at a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cwt.

COAL.—There has been a pretty active demand for *Powell's Duffryn*, for June-July shipment; but forward shipment of this description has not been much offered. On the other hand *Davison's West Hartley* to arrive within a short time is offered freely. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	at Rs. 13½	ready: Rs. 14	forward.
West do	" 14	" 14½	"
Powell's Duffryn.	" 14½	" 15	"

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's usual monthly figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India are to hand, and show some increase in the missions in June to Bombay, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, compared with those for May; also in *Printed Cottons* and *Twist*; but in the item of *Coloured Cottons* they were upon a smaller scale. In the shipments to Calcutta there was an increase in the principal item of Plain Cottons of over 8 million yards.

	June 1893.	May 1893.
Bombay—		
Plain Cottons...yds.	21,850,000	20,650,000
Colored Cottons "	2,800,000	3,650,000
Printed Cottons "	5,650,000	5,050,000
Twist .....lbs.	800,000	500,000
Calcutta—		
Plain Cottons...yds.	77,500,000	69,400,000
Colored Cottons "	3,400,000	5,000,000
Printed Cottons "	3,100,000	3,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	650,000	600,000
Madras—		
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,600,000	6,100,000
Colored Cottons "	1,100,000	1,250,000
Printed Cottons "	1,850,000	2,200,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	1,050,000
Bombay only—For six months 1893.		
Plain Cottons...yds.	173,950,000	
Colored Cottons "	25,650,000	
Printed Cottons "	45,000,000	
Twist .....lbs.	3,250,000	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was some improvement in the tone of this market in the earlier part of the week, on the telegram with the American Agricultural Bureau report coming to hand, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round; but hardly any increase in demand from shippers, and none from local consumers, and the feeling, on the whole, has remained very quiet with transactions upon a very small scale, especially for the latter account. The purchases for export during the week have aggregated about 2,500 bales of Bhownugger, Dharwar, Oomras, Compta, and Westerns; while the Mills have taken some 1,500 bales of Oomra descriptions, Compta, and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 11,000 bales, compared with 14,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 22,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season since now a decrease of 14,000 bales compared with those for last year.

We annex our usual half-yearly statement of Clearances of Cotton Westward, from which it will be seen that during the first six months of the present year there had been a total decrease of 138,343 bales, or 16⅔ per cent. compared with the same period last year, the principal ports to which the shipments show a falling-off being Havre, Trieste, Liverpool, Odessa, Genoa, and Ghent; the only important increase having been to Antwerp.

Telegrams to hand from the Cotton-growing districts on Monday morning reported a further fall of rain—ranging from 5½ inches at Agra to ¼ inch at Dhollera—over the whole of the area since the previous Thursday. In the latter district sowing had not commenced, owing to too much rain; and at Broach field-operations were interrupted, and the crop will have to be re-sown: but, generally, the plants were doing well in the seasonable weather, though a break was needed in parts of the Bengal circle.

Meantime the fall has been only partial, and this morning's messages state that the plants were flourishing in nearly all the districts, or that sowing was making good progress, more rain, however, being needed at Khangaum, in the Oomra circle. Resowing had begun at Broach.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb. Rs.	C. & F.
Broach Fine		215—4 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	202—4 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	197—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	187—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	177—3 9-16d.
Dhollera Fine	"	205—4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	195—3 15-16d.
Do. Good	"	189—3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	186—3 3-4d.
Oomra "	"	197—3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	204—4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	192—3 7-8d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	198—3 31-32d.
Westerns "	"	179—3¾d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	238,000	337,000
Berar	254,500	324,000
Barsi and Nugger	82,000	149,000
Bengals	191,000	148,000
Hinguughat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	41,000	27,000
Dhollera	444,500	366,000
Broach	189,500	207,500
Compta and Dharwar	122,500	37,500
Westerns and Madras	19,500	6,000
	1,590,000	1,604,000

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearance of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1892 and 1893:—

To	1892. F.-P. Bales.	1891. F.-P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F.-P. Bales.
Liverpool	32,561	60,470	—27,909
London	251	632	—381
Hull	1,100	1,900	—800
Marseilles	4,730	5,910	—1,180
Havre	54,461	87,234	—32,773
Dunkirk	30,940	33,657	—2,717
Antwerp	116,776	98,877	+17,899
Ghent	795	15,005	—14,210
Bremen	7,720	5,120	+2,600
Hamburg	159,083	153,792	+5,291
Barcelona	12,060	13,900	—1,840
Genoa	68,579	90,085	—21,506
Naples	6,700	10,500	—3,800
Venice	38,795	42,765	—3,970
Leghorn	...	1,000	—1,000
Trieste	117,155	147,277	—30,122
Piraeus	250	50	+200
Odessa	25,883	49,036	—23,153
Gottenburg	1,750	1,400	....
Narkoping	....	....	....
Nykoping	....	....	....
Malmo	....	300	—300
Stockholm	300	....	+300
Christiania	....	....	....
Port Said	....	12	—12
Total...	630,898	819,211	Net Dec. 138,313 = 16·88 per cent

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	11,242	21,676	8,279
From 1st Jan. to 12th July	1,456,315	1,516,683	1,719,251
Clearances to Great Britan and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	4,332	133	8,227
From 1st Jan. to 12th July	701,815	833,370	953,021
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	5,750	1,455	4,457
From 1st Jan. to 12th July	126,446	127,914	87,521

WHEAT has been neglected by shippers throughout the week, only a very limited business having been passing from day to day in a quiet market; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS.—A slight decline took place in the value of *Linseed* at the end of last week; and, latterly, *Rapeseed* also has given way a little in price, the tone of the market having been quiet throughout, with only a small export business doing. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	...	Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	7- 1-0
"	" Cawnpore. "	6-10-0 " " 6-12-0 "
"	Red " "	6- 0-0 " " 6- 2-0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	47,065	49,456	170,850
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	.....	5,172,757	7,760,100	10,451,603
Linseed for the week	.....	21,353	21,879	24,972
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	.....	3,682,553	3,273,130	4,044,249
Rapeseed for the week	...	41,595	40,907	24,028
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	.....	3,771,980	1,186,644	1,133,003
Gingellyseed for the week		765	1,038	112
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	.....	942,677	845,578	955,872

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	163,604	160,772	238,576
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	3,743,032	7,293,214	9,063,536
Linseed for the week	322,751	3,980	211,232
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	3,386,990	2,763,956	3,528,497
Rapeseed for the week ...	99,653	.....	8,501
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	3,197,677	845,889	1,001,138
Gingellyseed for the week.		2,718	1,671
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th July	1,078,586	931,812	1,018,402

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SIMON—July 3, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of J R Simon, Warrant Medical Service, Madras, of a son.
WALKER—July 9, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Walker, M D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STUART—June 28, at Naini Tal Harold Edwin, infant son of Charles and Hilda Stuart, aged 3 days.
YOUNG—July 7, at Allahabad after a long and painful illness, Mrs Hannah Amelia Young, widow of the late Samuel Young, Locomotive Foreman, Howrah.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

THE late Sir George Campbell's "Memoirs of My Indian Career," edited by Sir Charles Bernard, and published by Macmillan and Co., give a rapid apercu of the varied experiences of a man of exceptional gifts and indefatigable energy, who in the words of his editor, left a permanent mark for good on four great Indian Provinces. He was a scion of an able and adventurous family. One of his grand uncles went to Constantinople, "turned Turk, and rose to a position of eminence." He had for one of his uncles the famous Lord Chancellor, John Campbell. In his boyhood he gave such promise of future distinction that his father kept a note of his early life, in which the only fault found with him was that he was slow and listless; in after life people accused him of being too restless, and not altogether without cause. He was educated—chiefly in Latin and Euclid—at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He learned French with his sisters, and often lamented in later life that he had never been taught English, in which language, however, he contrived to write with vigour and lucidity. His father procured him a nomination from a Director of the East India Company "as a matter of mutual friendship and favour," there being at that time no question of looking out for the best men. It was necessary to pass a qualifying—not a competitive—examination at Hayleybury, and to remain there for two years, studying Paley's Evidences, and learning two or three Oriental alphabets and reading some easy Oriental books. If a young man were too idle or too stupid to go through Hayleybury, he was put into the Company's cavalry, a much coveted service. Looking back at this primeval system, Sir George while admitting that the present is on the whole better, holds that there is something to be said on the other side. Caught young, and looking on themselves as singularly fortunate, the civilians in the earlier time became very proud of their service, they looked upon it that they belonged body and soul to Government. Judging from these memoirs, the young civilian at the thirties and the forties thought more highly of their own competence to guide the course of Government than their successors venture to do. The young Campbell, while the second Sikh war was yet running its course, contributed articles to the "Mofussilite," urging the complete annexation of the Punjab and ridiculing the vacillations of the Viceroy—Lord Dalhousie!—as on a par with that of a boy who is afraid to rob an orchard. When the authorship of these state papers was disclosed "through a judicious breach of confidence" Lord Dalhousie complimented the writer, but remarked that when a little older he too would know that there is a proper time even for robbing an orchard.

This young mentor of vacillating statesmen laid it down with great authority—and the Viceroy said there was a great deal in the argument—that while annexing the Punjab the frontier should not be allowed to cross the Indus, and that the Pathan districts annexed by the Sikhs should be restored to the Amir of Afghanistan. Lord Dalhousie said that it was impossible to take that course as the Amir had endeavoured to repossess himself of these districts while the war was still undecided, —a reason which Sir George in his maturer days deemed insufficient and mistaken. From his point of view the occupation of the trans-Indus districts places the Amir in a false position; he is deprived of his only fertile territory and of Pathan subjects; while on the other side of the mountain he has to enforce his sway over non-Pathan tribes and endeavour to retain his hold of provinces running with those of Russia. Another inconvenience is that the Amir has no territory on the south-west, which we could easily occupy if he were recalcitrant. This anticipates matters somewhat. When young Campbell came to India he had letters of introduction, to Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General. He did not deliver them; "I did not like his rhodomontade, and especially disliked his extreme preference for military men, and his contempt for civilians." He added insult to injury by calling civilians who wore moustaches "Cutcherry Hussars." The best appointments were given to military men, and the only compensation the civilians got was that two or three of them were sent to Scinde, to be placed at the very bottom and serve "in that worst possible climate under Sir Charles Napier." The hero of Meanee treated them abominably and insisted on registering them as camp followers; they soon went back. The non-delivery of the letters of introduction was, however, a mistake—Campbell might have got into the Secretariat as men do who are to the fore in their early career; "but I never stumbled into that," says the autobiographer; "it so happens that in the whole course of my career I never was a Secretary." His was almost a solitary instance of a civilian arriving at the higher posts without ever being in the Secretariat. When twenty-two he was appointed to an independent position in one of the newly-annexed Sutlej States; he was Magistrate, Collector, and Judge, and never afterwards held a subordinate position. The Rajah had joined the Sikh army, and after sharing in some of its first successes, shared also in its defeat, and all his property was confiscated. The new Deputy Commissioner simply walked into his house and fort, and took over the entire native establishment, everyone accepting the change as a matter of course. He always retained a kindly remembrance of the Sikhs. The Sardars were fine frank fellows, who drank a good deal of liquor and a little opium, but not to excess. They took opium because the teachers of their religion prohibited tobacco, and said nothing about other stimulants. Here we have a quiet piece of Scottish humour: "Sir Henry Lawrence in his younger days was a frequent contributor to the press, and in an article on the Sikhs he draws a highly-coloured picture of them as having been a sort of caterans, like the Campbells and MacGregors in the Highlands. I hope he is quite mistaken about the Campbells, always a most respectable race; but if he means to compare the Sikhs to the MacGregors and other troublesome clans whom the Campbells had so much trouble in keeping in order, it is rather hard upon the Sikhs."

When transferred to the North-West he was brought face to face with two very difficult questions: the ryots or tenants were being dispossessed by legal process, which was to them new and arbitrary; and a sort of Irish agrarian problem was awaiting solution. The Mutiny, he remarks, brought that question soon after into painful prominence. His great achievement was the discovery of a great system of cattle-poisoning, which had been carried on in his own and the neighbouring districts without any suspicion being aroused. Between October and December over six hundred prisoners were convicted in his district alone. Arsenic was the favourite poison, but other kinds more difficult to detect were also used. He came to the conclusion that when cattle are systematically made away with by poison human beings cannot altogether escape. He remarks in this connection that in Bengal a great number of estates were held by widows without sons. It is not necessary to assume that wives do anything to hasten their accession to property: there are always many hangers-on who would profit by a widow holding. Being of this opinion, he pressed the Government again and again to pass a law restricting the sale of poisons in India, but his representations were always pigeon-holed. The tendency to militarise the police in India on the model of the Irish Constabulary, Sir George considers to be largely answerable for the inefficiency of the police as an agency for the prevention and detection of crime. The protection of the cultivators from oppression or eviction he consistently preached and practised throughout the whole term of his Indian career. When at home on furlough at the end of the sixties, he brought his Indian experience to bear on the study of the Irish land question. The result of his observation was a book on "Irish Land," which attracted a great deal of attention. Its principal recommendations differ but little from the provisions embodied in the Land Acts of 1870 and 1881. On the principle of reciprocity, the Act passed in India for the protection of the rights of the tenantry of the zemindars, is to all intents and purposes the Irish Land Act of 1881. By far the most exciting and eventful chapters of the memoirs are those devoted to the writer's experiences during the Mutiny, of which he has a good deal to tell. He was at Agra when a large force of mutineers with many large guns marched suddenly on to the parade-ground and nearly took the Fort by surprize. Campbell, in the general confusion, saw nothing better to do than to join the Lancers, who were making a charge, which succeeded. Following up the retreating sepoys he had the good fortune to be carried by an impetuous charger right amongst sepoys who were carrying off three guns. He waved his sword and shouted; the sepoys fled into cover; he shot one of the each pairs of bullocks to prevent the guns from being removed and returning with some lancers secured them as trophies. A very brilliant feat of arms for a young civilian. He was a close observer of the events and of the men of the Mutiny, and a keen critic of the shortcomings of some of the latter. The two volumes of Memoirs—on which the writer was engaged until within three weeks of his death in the spring of last year—contain much that will interest the general reader, and will be very valuable to the future historian.

THE public will be taken considerably by surprise by the notifications which we publish in another column that the Government of India have decided to borrow three hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees on 3½ per cent. promissory notes which may be discharged after three months' notice. The three and half crores to be thus raised are "for the public service," but there is no doubt as to the particular service to which a considerable portion of the money will be applied—the conversion of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1878 and the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, the first of which can be paid off and discharged on the 15th September, and the latter on the 14th October. The aggregate of those two loans is about a crore and-a-half. It remains to be seen whether promissory notes bearing three and a half per cent. interest will be accepted. Money is by no means plentiful in the market just now, and can without much difficulty earn more than three-and-a-half per cent. A sterling loan at three per cent. in England would be a much more promising venture. The sterling three per cent. railway loan just floated in London has been covered twice over. The issue price of 97½ was considerably exceeded, ten per cent. only being taken for 98⅜ per cent., the tenders above that rate getting the remainder. The gold loans of the Government of India of previous years are at 99 per cent.—which gives the English investor an appreciably larger return for his money than Goschen's, the security being substantially the same.

IN another column will be found the letter in which Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, informs the Exchange Banks that the silver shipped on or before the 26th June will be taken over, subject to certain conditions, at the price paid for it in London at the exchange rate of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay on the date of purchase. This leaves the Banks to bear the cost, freight, and insurance, to say nothing of the heavy interest accruing on the silver shut out of the Mints. This of itself means a considerable loss, caused by the action of the Government. There is besides the further loss sustained by having the silver diverted from its original purpose—that of being minted to take up obligations incurred before the Mints were closed. The agents of the Exchange Banks in Bombay and Calcutta have telegraphed to their head offices in London the purport of the conditions laid down by the Government of India, and asked for instructions. The general opinion is that the Banks have been dealt by a very hard measure, and that the Government, if well advised, would take a broader view of all the interests involved—including its own.

THE Indian Currency Association has done well to telegraph to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department a strong remonstrance against the suicidal action of the India Office in allotting Council Bills under the one-and-four penny rate fixed by the Government on the 26th June. The answer given by Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State, to the questions addressed to him on the subject

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA STERLING LOAN COVERED TWICE OVER.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The three per cent. India Loan of £1,300,000 to provide funds to discharge the Oude and Rohilkund and South India Railway debentures has been covered twice over. The issue price is 97¼. Tenders at 98⅛ receive 10 per cent., and above in full.

THE LORD MAYOR, A BARONET.

Mr. Stuart Knill, the Lord Mayor of London, has been created a Baronet on the occasion of the Duke of York's wedding.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

The Australians have defeated Yorkshire by one hundred and forty-five runs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone moved for the omission of Sub-sections Three and Four in Clause Nine of the Home Rule Bill, and to give the Irish members full power to vote on all subjects.

The debate was adjourned.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Times'* Bangkok correspondent states that the Siamese Government have refused to permit two more French gunboats to enter the Menam River, and that if they attempt to cross the bar they will be sunk.

A NEW 3½ PER CENT. LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary, published to-day (Friday, the 14th), simultaneously in Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, contains two notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department. The first invites tenders for a loan of 350 lakhs of rupees with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.; and the second gives notice that the balance of the 4½ per cent. loans will be paid off on the 14th October next. The 4½ per cent. paper will be accepted at par in payment of subscriptions to the loan. The amount of 4½ per cent. loans outstanding exceeds 130 Lakhs, and it is the necessity of providing for payment in cash in October of a larger portion of that sum which has led to the increase in the amount of the new loan. Above the sum of three crores of rupees has been mentioned in the Budget Estimate as the probable amount of loan of this year. It has been possible to restrict that increase to fifty lakhs in consequence of improvement in the cash balances of the Budget Estimate. The chief causes of the improvement are—(1) the repayment to Government by the Bombay Municipality of a loan of forty-two lakhs; and (2) rise in the rate of exchange since the end of June.

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The Government *Gazette of India* Extraordinary notifies the fact that the Governor-General has determined to borrow 350 lakhs of rupees in the following manner:—Promissory notes will be issued for this amount at 3½ per cent., payable at half-yearly tenders for the whole or part of this amount, and will be received from Friday, the 14th July, to noon on Tuesday August next, in sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

A meeting, convened on requisition by the Sheriff of Calcutta, was held yesterday evening, at the Town Hall. It was largely attended, the audience consisting exclusively of Natives, not a single European being present. Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore was voted to the chair.

The first resolution, moved by Rajah Durga Charan Law, seconded by Baboo Gonesh Chunder, and supported by Mr. H. M. Rustomjee and Baboo Kalicharan Bannerjee, was to the effect that the meeting desires to record the deep sense and gratitude to Mr. Herbert Paul, M. P., and the Members of the House of Commons who supported him in his resolution in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Civil Service.

The second resolution, proposed by Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, seconded by the Hon'ble Baboo Surendronath Bannerjee, and supported by Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali ran as follows:—That the meeting ventures to express an earnest hope that the Government will see their way to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons, which alone can fulfil the beneficent intentions of Parliamentary Statutes and satisfy the just aspirations of the people of India by ensuring the adequate fulfilment of the gracious proclamation of H. M. the Queen, issued in November 1858.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Justice Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and seconded by the Hon'ble Rash Behari Ghose, copies of the foregoing resolution, were ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State, and another copy to Mr H. Paul.

A petition was also adopted for transmission to Parliament embodying the prayer of the memorialists on the subject under discussion.

RECOVERY OF MR. GILL'S BODY.

The body of Mr. J. H. Gill, who was drowned on Tuesday, has been recovered at some distance down the river.

SHIPPING CASES.

The Magistrate had his hands full of shipping cases for the last few months. The seamen in the port are phenomenally troublesome. The authorities have now issued a notice, saying they intend dealing most severely with all cases of insubordination and the breaking of articles of agreement.

EQUIPMENT OF MOUNTED NON-COMMISSIONED VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to sanction the Commander-in Chief's proposal that in lieu of their present equipment, Staff Sergeants, Troop Sergeant-Majors, and Trumpeters of the Corps of Mounted Infantry Volunteers should be supplied with swords and scabbards belts, sword knots, and ammunition.

The Government also concurs with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that revolvers should form part of the equipment of these ranks.

Enfield pist ls may accordingly be indented for from the Ordnance Department to be supplied as they become available.

MAJOR HOGG'S SUCCESSOR IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Three Officers have been nominated to succeed Major Hogg in the Imperial Service. Their names have been submitted to H. E. the Viceroy for his decision.

The selected candidate will shortly be made known.

MR. PYNE AT KABUL.

Mr. Pyne has arrived at Kabul on 3rd July.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Captain Powell met Colonel Hutchinson at Bauner, on the 6th instant.

Captain Powell, who is the officer in charge of the section of the 23rd Pioneers, reports the progress made on the Khagan Road to be exceedingly satisfactory.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

An Executive meeting of the Council was held at Government House, this morning.

EXTENSION OF THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The southern section of the East Coast Railway as far as Vizagapatam will be opened for traffic on 1st August, and a short section onwards to Vizianagram some weeks later.

LEAVE.

Mr. O'Callaghan, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, takes ten weeks' leave, in October.

THE MU VALLEY MOGAUNG RAILWAY.

Sanction has been accorded to the extreme northern section of the Mu Valley Mogaung Railway, Upper Burma, being proceeded with between Monghyr and Mogaung.

SUPPLIES BY THE KHAGAN ROUTE.

Now that the 23rd Pioneers are to push on with the Khagan Valley Road, arrangements will be made by General Lockhart, for forwarding supplies along the route so as to prevent any unnecessary delay.

No orders, however, have yet been issued regarding the construction of a telegraph line.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, leaves Simla on the 21st instant, for Naini Tal, to consult with Sir Charles Crosthwaite regarding a site for a bacteriological laboratory.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF BEHAR.

He thence goes on to Bengal to discuss the revenue subjects with Sir A. P. MacDonnell, more especially the cadastral survey of Behar, which province he will visit in August.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE ON TOUR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has arranged to spend a couple of days at Aligarh during the first week of August, and during his visit will preside at the distribution of prizes at the M. A. O. College. He next visits Etawah and Allahabad, from whence after a few days' stay, he goes on to Benares, Jaunpur, and Azimgarh, where he well no doubt have a crow to pluck with the leaders of the native community on account of the recent riots. Finally his Honour makes a short halt at Lucknow before turning back to Nani Tal.

THE ARMY CUP.

For the Army Cup, to be run for at Lucknow, in November, there are now fifty-five ponies entered. The stewards have added a furlong to the Civil Service Cup course, and made arrangements, by which forty ponies can be ranged in a single line. Twenty-nine Regiments have so far subscribed to the Cup.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

There was a meet of the hounds at the fourth milestone, on the Ahmednagar Road this morning. In spite of the ball last night, there was a large gathering, and the weather being fine the hounds and riders looked their best, and about six o'clock a start was made across country. They got in line of a jack in a grove near the river, ran in a circle for a few minutes and then lost the scent. Colonel Sheringham drew the nullahs up to Lohagaon Road. A jack was found in a sugar-cane field, near the village. The jack got killed by the hounds before he could run any distance. They next drew on to Temple Hill, where a fox was found. He made for the "Sisters," giving a good run, turned next to Yerrowda, as if making for Lohagaon, but suddenly went back to Temple Hill, and went to ground. Next a jack broke behind the field near the hill. He was viewed, but it being then ten o'clock the hunt terminated. The next meet is on Monday at Bamburda. Among those present were General Gatacre, Colonel and Mrs. Westmacott, Miss Marshall, Captain Gabb, Lieutenants Gorset, and Lloyd-Jones, Captain Geoghegan, Veterinary Surgeon Lewis, Captain Rogers, and Colonel Rawlins, Lieutenant Harrison, and Captain Wells-Cole, Mr. Griffith, Captain Brendon, Captain Wolley Dod, Captain Vereteer, Mr. Stewart, Major Seppings, Lieutenant Fair, Mr. J. Campbell, Dr. Bull, Captain and Mrs. Morice, Mr. Blunt, and Captain Elmslie.

ARREST OF AN OLD THIEF.

The Superintendent of the Detective Police, Bombay, assisted by the local police, arrested yesterday Alimahomed Khan, who had in his possession four pearls, valued at Rs. 10,000, part of the property stolen in July, last year, in Bombay, from Aziz Abdulla. A man, named Kelkar, gave information to the Bombay police, that Alimahomed had these pearls in his possession for sale, and had asked him to find a purchaser. Kelkar was told to say that he had found one, and falling into the plot laid down by the detective, the accused was induced to bring the pearls to Kelkar's house. After some chaffering the accused agreed to part with the pearls for rupees nine thousand, which the pretended merchant, a police officer in disguise, produced. Immediately the transaction was completed, the detectives pounced on the accused, and arrested him. He was taken before Mr. Plunkett to-day, and ordered to be removed to Bombay, under police escort.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

The French mail steamer Yarra, from Suez, arrived, The N. L. steamer Hohenstanfen, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
Bar Silver	33

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massila, Captain C Fraser will sail to-day for London and Brindisi with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Harkness, child and infant	Mr Hawkins
	Mr Healwgs
Mrs Cockin	Mr and Mrs Stuart
Major H W Duperier	Captain Wallace
Mr Sheridan	Miss Bloomfield
Lt-Col Norman	Capt H W Keary
Lt Chichester	Mr Gunless
Lt Nurse	Lady Miss Handson
Mr and Mrs Lamb	Lt R H Hunter Weston
Mr and Mrs Eyres	Miss Thiphenson
Miss Summers	Mr Farsyth Yonos
Mr Hadson	Mr G W Digby
Col Reade	Mr W K Bignell
Mr and Mrs Inglis	Capt G S Kerrick
Mr Palcolenus	Mr A Wilson
Miss L Doukin	Miss B Rooke
Miss Symes	Lt J H N Johnstone
Mr W T Williamson	Mr E Moore
Capt Garrett	Mr G H T Steer
Mr H Jackson	Mr F G Harris
Lt Y H Shea	Mr T G Young
Mr J M Leod	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W O Bell Irving	Mr Greenfield
Capt Brich	Mr J H Faun
Mr R Cornish	Mr R Hodges
Mr A H C awfield	Mr C Wallash
Mr and Mrs Mackail	Col Blood
Mr G R Fernandes	Dr R A Barker
Dr L Nacuting	L Elliott
Mr W Bouflower	Mr C D J Ibbetson
Mr F C Turner	Mr J G Crole Wyndham
Mr R J Crosthivail	Mr Gry
Lt-Col H G Hunt Brig	Mr Scott O Conner
Genl Hogg	Lt R W D Bellow
Mr W R G Moir	Mr J H Thornhill
Mr R A Gardner	Mr W Cheois
Mr F Whitney	Mr W Bignell
Lt-Col G W Martin	Mr A B Jackson
Mr K Mac Mullen	Capt H Hudson
Mr E Parne	Dr W Coates
Col F Kilgour	Mr P M Madge
Mr D Campbell	Miss Courson
Lt H A D Fraser	Capt H D A Keary
Mr H W Lyle	Capt D Paynder
Mrs Cowby	Lt J M Home
Dr Dane	Mr Summer
Mr H P Gough	Surg Major Mallines
Mr Church	Mr D Vihart
Lieut Kilgoud Talbot	Mr Buck
Mr S M Young	Mr J L Heues
Mr Glass Slaby	Surg Col Cleghara
Mr E K Ryley	Mr J Campbell

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Now that the free coinage of silver has been stopped, the question of abolishing the Calcutta mint, or of retaining it on a reduced scale only for the coinage of copper, seems likely to be revived. The measure was suggested as a possible economy by the Finance Committee, but was dropped after some discussion. Now, however, with closed mints such silver as Government may need to coin hereafter for its own purposes could presumably be very well dealt with in the mint at Bombay, which is the port to which the white metal has been always shipped in the largest quantities.

THE Poona Metal Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the second year of its working. Nearly half the number of shares has been taken up. It is proposed opening the wire-drawing department in September, by which time, we learn, it is intended to close the share list.

GOVERNMENT recognises the appointment of Mr. C. W. Freere, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands, to the charge of the Belgian Consulate at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Masotti.

MR. E. V. MACKAY, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, has been granted leave for three months.

MR. E. H. MOSCARDI, I.C.S., District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

MR. C. P. B. WILTSHIRE, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed furlough for nine months.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD GILLETT, a Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's service, is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

MAIL advices from the far east report that the French complications with Siam have led to a small insurrection in the south of the Annam protectorate. It appears that in view of further developments on the Mekong river, the French have withdrawn their troops from the neighbourhood of Than Ri, and that the Annamites in this district have regarded the opportunity as favourable for throwing off the French yoke. The Resident at Nha Trang has marched southward with a small body of troops, and it is expected that he will be able to quell the rising without further assistance. There is little doubt, however, that a serious rupture with Siam would be the signal for a renewal of activity among the Black Flags of Tonquin.

WE hear from the Khagan Valley that Colonel Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, and Lieutenant Wallace Dunlop, 23rd Pioneers, have just returned from a trip to the top of the Babusar pass, which is the extreme limit of British territory, and only about twenty miles from Chilas. Captain Powell, commanding at Chilas, met the party at the top of the pass, having walked up the whole way in nine and a-half hours. The distance from Khagan, up to which point the Pioneers have nearly arrived, to the top of the pass is fifty seven miles. The greater portion of the road is over undulating downs, but there are some bad places. Mules led singly were taken up the whole way without any accident occurring. The loads had to be taken off only in one place.

THE residents of Agra celebrated the Royal Wedding with a most successful concert organized by the Rev. T. Griffiths, Chaplain, in the Metcalfe Hall on Thursday last, at which, among others, Mesdames Cruickshank and Sutherland, Miss Spencer, Mr. Hoare, Dr. Begbie and Mr. Madden assisted. The attendance was the largest ever seen at the Metcalfe Hall, and during the customary interval the excellent Band of the 17th Bengal Infantry played the "Wedding March." At the conclusion of the entertainment, the National Anthem was sung by the audience with a special verse:—

God bless the Royal pair,
Prince George and May the fair,
This day made one.
Long may they live, and reign,
After their parents twain,
Sing we with might and main,
God bless them all.

A DEPUTATION representing the Trade Associations of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, including Members of Parliament, has urged Lord Kimberley to assist the development of trade and commerce with the East by further extending the railway system in India and Burma. Lord Kimberley in reply said that though no subject could be of greater importance, the financial situation of the Indian Government prevented them from doing very much in this direction. There was no way of bettering their position except by the imposition of an import duty which certainly would not be thought of, or an increase of the Salt Tax, which was already almost as high as it could be. Four millions of tens of rupees were to be expended this year on the railways, and this was the utmost that could be done. He would be very glad to see money advanced by the Imperial Government for the formation of new lines.

FROM a resolution of the Bengal Government upon Dr. Macleod's report, it appears that a very considerable increase took place last year in the number of coolies supplied to the tea districts under the free emigration system. The figures show nearly 26,000 free emigrants for 1892, against little over 18,000 in 1891. A noticeable feature of the year is the increase which has taken place in the said system of recruitment as opposed to that by contractors. The number of sardars employed by garden managers in the work was double that of the preceding year, and the corresponding increase in the coolies amounted to nearly 4,000. On the other hand, contractor's coolies fell off by more than 3,000, though no particular reason is assigned for the change. Upon the whole the statistics of the year are normal. A few cases of cholera are reported, but there does not appear to have been any special outbreak, and the results may, therefore, be looked upon as satisfactory in this respect.

WITH a view of encouraging the study of Sanscrit, Pundit Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, recently visited Orissa, and met with considerable success. Three associations for the promotion of the study have been established, with a total inaugural membership of nearly two hundred, situated respectively at Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, and the Raja of Morbhanj has agreed to the Pundit's proposals to keep up two tols at his own expense—one at a cost of Rs. 6,440 annually at Morbhanj, and the other at Balasore at a cost of Rs. 1,560.

THE weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of the city of Madras reported from 1st to 8th July, 1893, shows a total number of births of 404, or a rattio per mile of population of 46·4 against a mean ratio of 37·6 taken for the preceding ten years. Of a total number of 53 births which took place at public institutions, 38 were recorded at the Lying-in Hospital. The total number of deaths for the same period was 322, or a ratio of 37·0 per mille of population, against a mean ratio of 33·0 taken for the previous ten years. Of the total number of deaths 1 was from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 123 from fevers, 44 from bowel complaints and 153 from "other causes." There were no accidents nor suicides recorded during the week.

SOME time last year, a native was convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore, and sentenced to be hanged. Against his conviction the prisoner appealed to the High Court, with the result that the conviction was set aside, the conduct of the Police of Kombaconum denounced by the Judges, and their Lordships' remarks anent the Police forwarded to Government with a covering letter by the Registrar. The Government upon this directed the Inspector-General of Police to hold and inquiry and to report the same to it at an early date. Colonel Porteous, the Inspector-General, having done so, the Government passed the following order thereon: "In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council Colonel Porteous's inquiry and report completely exonerate the Police, and his letter will be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court for perusal."

THE net imports of silver into India during the months of April and May amounted to 2·8 lakhs of rupees. There was also a net import of gold amounting to 10,368 ounces, equivalent in value to Rs. 6,78,089.

BUKKYO KOBON, continuing its articles on "The Young Men of Buddhism," takes a rather pessimistic view of society in general and of the relations of Buddhism thereto in particular. "The condition of Buddhism to-day seems to be behind the present civilisation. The majority are tired of Buddhism, seeking only temporal benefits, oblivious of spiritual morality." If this continues, laments this organ of the old faith, "Buddhism should separate entirely from society." It will then have no way of benefiting society; is not this a sorrowful state of affairs? As we think over the past ten or fifteen years we wonder about the calamities which have come upon our people; the eruption of Bandai volcano; the devastating overflow of Totsu and Kiso rivers; the terrible earthquake of the province. In consequence the people sank into a pitiable condition, some seeking their living in the barren desert of Hokkaido, others in the coal mines. They seek for a little money in their poverty and sorrow; naturally they have no time to think of the desolate condition of Buddhism, but are disgusted with the help their old religion has afforded them. Is not this sorrowful?

ONE of the most important of the winter religious duties of the *lamas* is the reading of the sacred classics under the roof of each householder. By this means the family accumulate merit, and the longer the reading is protracted the greater is the accumulation. A twelve-volume book is taken in the houses of the richer householders, each one of the twelve or fifteen *lamas* taking a page, all reading at an immense pace in a loud chant at the same time. The reading of these volumes, which consist of Buddhist metaphysics and philosophy, takes five days, and while reading each *lama* has his *chang* cup constantly replenished. In the poorer households a classic of but one volume is taken, to lessen the expense of feeding the *lamas*. Festivals and ceremonies follow each other closely until March, when archery practice begins, and in April and May the people prepare for the operations of husbandry. The weather in Kylang breaks in the middle of September, but so fascinating were the beauties and sublimity of nature, and the virtues and culture of my Moravian friends, that, shutting my eyes to the possible perils of the Rotang, I remained, writes Miss Bishop, until the harvest was brought home with joy and revelry, and the flush of autumn faded, and the first snows of winter gave an added majesty to the glorious valley. Then, reluctantly folding my tent, and taking the same faithful fellows who brought my baggage from Leh, I spent five weeks on the descent to the Panjab, journeying through the paradise of Upper Kulu and the interesting native states of Mandi, Sukket, Bilaspur, and Bhaghat, and early in November reached the amenities and restraints of the civilisation of Simla.

THE supposed shipwreck three years ago of the Archduke Johann, otherwise known as Johann Orth, has just had an interesting judicial sequel. In February, 1890, Jonhann Orth, who was then in London, insured his ship, the *Santa Margherita*, with the North German Assurance Company for 230,000 marks, the voyage to be undertaken being first to Ensenada and afterwards to the west coast of South America, from which the vessel was to return with a cargo to a North German port. An action has now been brought by Dr. von Haberler, of Vienna, the holder of a power of attorney from Johann Orth, for the recovery of the sum for which the vessel was insured. The plaintiff claimed that the *Santa Margherita* must be looked upon as lost, having left La Plata on July 11th, 189-, and not having reached its destination within the term of six months. The judgment in the first instance which was in favour of the plaintiff, was a few weeks ago confirmed by the Hanseatic High Court at Hamburg. In the course of these proceedings the defendants maintained that Johann Orth was on board the ship in question when it left La Plata, but this was denied by the plaintiff, though it was acknowledged that since the date of the departure of the vessel no tidings whatever had been received from him or respecting him. Nevertheless, there is absolutely no proof in support of the assertion that Johann Orth is dead, though the disappearance of the ship is beyond question.

MESSRS. PEARSON, the contractors for dredging the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria, having announced the completion of the work, the new channel will be in general use very shortly. The channel is straight and is about half-a-mile long, 300ft. wide, and 30ft. deep. It is buoyed and lighted so that vessels can pass day and night without requiring pilots. Shipowners contribute half the cost of the entire work—namely, £33,000, paying at the rate of about one-third of a penny per ton. The Arab pilots, a deserving body of 28 men, whose revenue amounts to nearly £6,000, seeing their occupation gone, have petitioned the Government for compensation.

DR. GAYET, a French surgeon, has hit upon a curious plan for solving a knotty problem in medical science. Some time ago he was consulted by a well-seasoned drunkard, who, as the result of an injury to his cranium had contracted a very pronounced aneurism of the internal carotid artery. Having tried all other systems of treatment in vain, Dr. Gayet was about to operate when his patient suddenly recovered—how or why it was impossible to conjecture. Anxious that science should in the end find a clue to the enigma, the doctor persuaded his patient to allow him to tattoo on his arm the following words: "Aneurism of the internal carotid artery. Cured." Whenever the bearer of this remarkable inscription makes his exit from the world it may be taken for granted that his body will not be consigned to decay before it has yielded up the secret concealed beneath its tissues.

THE tablet affixed at the expense of the municipality *facade* of the Palazzo Verossi, in Rome, in commemoration of the poet Shelley, who resided there during his stay in Rome, was unveiled at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. The ceremony was attended by the Prefect, representatives of the Minister of Public Instruction and the Mayor, who were preventented from being present in person, a number of British residents, and Signor Menotti Garibaldi. The Mayor's delegate read a short address appropriate to the occasion, after which a laurel wreath intertwined with the Roman colours was hung on the tablet. A detachment of firemen and Municipal Guards was drawn up in front of the Palazzo Verossi during the ceremony. In the evening a committee, including Deputy Bovio, Signor Ferrari, the sculptor, Mr. Morgan, the British Vice-Cousul, Professor Coleman, Carstagnola, and Morris Moore laid a bronze wreath on Shelley's tomb in the Protestant Cemetary, where Signor Bovio delivered a speech.

A SPECIAL Government Commission, under the presidency of General Baieff, has left St. Petersburg for Central Asia, in order to proceed with the delimitation of the Customs frontier, with the object of bringing Bokhara and that portion of the Pamirs claimed by Russia within the Customs limits of the Russian Empire. The Commission to which a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be attached is to conclude its labours in six months.

THE Duchess of Connaught has already derived much benefit from her visit to Bourbon l'Archambaut, which is a place quite unknown in England, although the baths have a very high reputation in France, and Talleyrand "made a cure" there every season for thirty years. It is a pretty little town, surrounded by hills which are well wooded, and there are several beautiful chestnut and line avenues, which were planted by Madame de Montespan. The surrounding country is very picturesque, and there are many delightful drives. This town, which is in the department of Allier, existed in the time of the Romans, and it was the cradle of the Bourbon family, who had a place here for centuris.

THE Naval Court held at Shangai to inquire into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the s. s. Whampoa gave its finding on the 10th ultimo. No fault is found with the Captain, nor with any of the officers of the vessel.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India was received yesterday by Mr. Stiven of the Chartered Bank of Bombay:—

No. 2937A—Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla, the 10th July, 1893.

To the Agent, Chartered Bank, Bombay, as representing the Exchange Banks.

Sir,—In continuation of previous correspondence, I am directed to address you as follows on the subject of the silver shipped for India on or before the 26th June, which was not in time to be received in the Mints for coinage, under Sections 19 to 26 of the Coinage Act 1870 before their repeal by the Coinage and Paper Currency Act 1893.

I am directed to say that orders will be passed on each claim separately, and that the quantity of silver covered by each claim, which may be accepted by the orders passed with reference to it, will be received by the Mints: the Mint Master will, after premelting and assaying in the usual manner, furnish to the Bank concerned a certificate of the amount of silver of standard fineness received by him; and the Accountant-General, Bombay, in Bombay, or the Comptroller-General in Calcutta will, on that certificate, pay to the Bank concerned the number of rupees, which is equivalent to the sterling value (or dollar value where bought for dollars) of the quantity of silver, at the price paid by the Bank for the silver on its purchase, converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange between rupees and sterling (or between rupees and dollars) quoted by the Bank of Bombay for Bombay, on the Bank of Bengal for Calcutta on the day of payment. The amount payable on each certificate will be paid either on presentation or after such interval of time as the Comptroller-General may from time to time prescribe.

The amounts included in claims of Exchange Banks, which still remain to be verified and accepted, may also be presented to the Mints on the same conditions, on the Banks giving proof to the Mint Master that the vessel in which they were shipped for India sailed from the port of departure on or before the 26th June last; the acceptance of these amounts by the Mint Master will be subject to the order to be passed regarding each. Orders on each claim will be passed as soon as the necessary particulars and explanations have been fully furnished.

I am to say that the Bombay Mint will receive the silver at the rate of only three lakhs of tolas a day, and the Calcutta Mint at the rate of only two-and-a-half lakhs of tolas a day, and to request that the Banks may arrange among themselves in what order their several consignments of silver should be presented to the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay, so that the quantities presented each day may not exceed three lakhs of tolas at Bombay and two-and-a-half lakhs of tolas at Calcutta. The Mint Masters should be informed of the arrangements made in this respect, and of the quantity which will be tendered daily by each Bank at each Mint up to the aggregates mentioned above.—I have the honour to be Sir, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ABKARI CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The latest innovation in the Abkari policy of the Government introduced since the so-called celebrated resolution of Mr. Caine, which had the boast of defeating, to quote the words of the mover, the most compact Conservative Government of the century, had been adopted by the House of Commons, has resulted in supplanting the old system of assigning by the Government of the contracts for distilling and selling liquor in the various districts of the Presidency, for instance, Poona, Thana, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Khandeish, &c., to the highest bidder. A hue and cry had been raised against the wholesome practice by the wire-pullers in the matter, and the consequence that issued out of the stupid agitation, is the introduction of the present mode of bestowing abkari farms, not to the highest purchaser, but to the most well-known and respected personage in the Presidency. The object of the alteration, as can be easily guessed, was partly to prevent illicit distillation, supposed to exist (but hardly prevailed according to the Government statistics, to any appreciable degree) by the present honest farmers, who would exert their best in putting down what was hardly *in esse*; partly to close the door against the supply of unwholesome and diluted liquor to the people, and partly to suppress the nefarious practices, deemed to have been applied by the greedy old farmers in thrusting the bottle down the throat of the poor ryot.

The reform, so far from being such, has been productive of an excessive amount of evil. The introduction of the new system has dealt a hard and crushing blow to the means of subsistence of the ancient contractors and their families, who had been peacefully following their hereditary profession without the slightest infringement or violation of any of the abkari laws, and to the complete satisfaction of the Collectors of their districts. Respectability has deprived poverty and necessity of what was her due and her own by a prescriptive right of years. The things stand in this light. The task of managing distilleries, of disposing of liquor, and of keeping surveillance over the transgressors, has been entrusted to raw hands with no experience of the matter at all, to the sacrifice of the Government revenue, and to the utter ruin of the old muktadars. The system of monopoly has come into vogue. Half-a-dozen respectable gentlemen have wholly occupied the field to themselves. One gentleman from up-country, who has the auspicious luck to be recognized as the full embodiment of respectability, has the honour of holding nearly half-a-dozen farms. There has been regular racing and chasing for canvassing the recommendatory letters from public officials, occupying high posts in the Government service, with a view to set off themselves as candidates worthy of honour and esteem. The Executive must be in a fix, in the present case of tenders for one of the important farms, pending before it, how to select the excellent gentleman who would gratify all their wishes and submit to all their mandates, out of a group of competitors, who have come forward at the invitation of the Government for the Mukta prize. The respectable citizens of Bombay and Poona, hardly conversant with the most elementary principles of Abkari system, have entered into the arena. The latest addition to the honourable list is that of one of the honourable members of the Legislative Council of the Governor. The drifting policy has steered the ship too close the breakers of agitation to be thus tolerated. I have been a silent spectator of this phenomenon for the last two years; moreover, a sad observer of the woes and sighs of the poor muktadars of old who have been ousted from their legitimate field by the too honest hand of respectability.

History has rendered us familiar with the evils of monopoly. The days of the good Queen Bess can never be forgotten as long as the history of England lives. The august Sovereign gracefully retreated before the clamour of the people against her favourite monopolists. Under an equally august but far more grand and paternal Government a partially and bogus scene has appeared. A portion of the public looks with silent but sullen disaffection and discontent against this renewal of changes. What this forebodes time can show!

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does not "A." know that at least one Statutory Civilian was chosen every year for each Province? So there is no fear of a deadlock, if four or five men are allowed to get in from India (if so many are found qualified) by a Simultaneous Examination. I fail to get good meaning out of the following query of "A.": "I further ask your correspondent to see whether the very reasons he urges against the Provincial scheme would do against the examination in India or not?" Selection for the Provincial Service from approved servants in the Subordinate Service is, but I have said, open the door to jealousy and belittling among higher officers of the Subordinate Service; but certainly no such undesirable schemes of pushing one's-self to notice by running down one's adversaries can have any place in a selection by open competition.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, July 12. PEN.

THE monkey question in Simla is typical of India. That the monkey is a nuisance no one who has seen him philosophically dissecting a chimney and pitching the fragments into the street can deny. Nor can there be any sympathy for a beast who deliberately climbs up one municipal lamp-post after another, and on arriving at the top shakes it to and fro in order to enjoy the excitement of seeing the glass fly all over the place. The monkey, in fact, "would not be tolerated in any civilised country."

NEW LOAN OF THREE CRORES AND-A-HALF.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* will be published to-day, making the following Notifications in the Finance and Commerce Department:—

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Three Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1893-94.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Three Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and 31st day of December. The notes will be in Form A annexed to this Notification, and they will not be discharged without a previous notice of three months to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 15th August next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees:—

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three and a Half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*c*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; provided that the notes of the 4½ per cent. loans of 1878 and 1879, advertised for discharge by Notification No. 2985 of this date, may, if the depositors so desire, be credited, as far as possible, proportionately in payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender with which they were deposited, the amount so credited, however, bearing interest only from the 14th October 1893 (the interest up to 13th October being paid separately as provided in the above-quoted Notification).

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms,—as, for example at the recorded minimum, or at some specified per centage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Tuesday, the 15th August next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Madras

notice may be given on the 15th June, 1893, or at any time thereafter;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said promissory notes or Loan Certificates on the 14th October 1893:

2. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, 1893, all the notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) and Loan Certificates of the 4½ per cent. Loans aforesaid, will be paid off at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that from the said 14th day of October, 1893, interest on the said promissory notes (or Stock Certificates) and Loan Certificates will cease.

3. Any of the Notes, Stock or Loan Certificates hereby advertised for payment may be tendered, duly receipted, in lieu of cash, in payment of any allotment-certificate or certificates issued under clause 10 of the Notification of this date No. 2984, inviting tenders for the 3½ per cent. Loan of 350 lakhs of rupees. The principal amount of the Notes or Stock or Loan Certificates so tendered will be accepted in discharge of an equivalent sum due on any such allotment certificate or certificates, payable either at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or at any other Bank of Treasury at which the interest on the Notes, Stock or Certificates is payable, and the interest overdue on such surrendered Notes, Stock or Certificates and the further interest thereon from the last half-yearly date of payment of interest to 13th October, 1893, inclusive, at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum will be paid at the time when the Notes or Stock or Loan Certificates are surrendered.

4. Nothing in the preceding part of this Notification relates to any notes of the 7 shillings per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before KHAN BAHADOOR MAHOMED HOOSAIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

MARWAREE AND HIS PLEADER.

MANA TEJA AND OTHERS VS. GOVIND VITHOO.

MR. PAYNE, of Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents, while Mr. Vijayaker represented the defendant and appellant.

In this case the plaintiffs, who are Marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover from the defendant certain instalments due on a promissory note, alleged by them to have been executed by the defendant in their favour. At the hearing of the case the plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Eduji Mussani, when the defendant denied his liability and also denied the execution of the note sued upon. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs, that as the defendant was an utterly illiterate man, and could not even sign his name the note was executed by him by making his mark upon the note. When the first plaintiff was put into the witness-box to prove his case and after being sworn, he gave his evidence and as his cross-examination proceeded, the case bore a very different aspect. The plaintiff in his evidence admitted that this was not the first dealings and transactions he had between himself and the defendant, and that in fact the defendant had been for upwards of fifteen years his customer. The plaintiff also admitted that during all those years the defendant had passed a heap of promissory notes, which he had subsequently paid off and duly cancelled, and returned to the defendant after the plaintiff had endorsed satisfaction upon them with his own hand. All these notes, without a single exception, were executed by the defendant by his signing his name in a settled fluent handwriting. Under the circumstances, Mr. Eduji Mussani, the plaintiff's pleader, did not feel justified in allowing one of his clients, the first plaintiff, to run the almost certain risk of a criminal prosecution, thereafter, and at an early stage of the plaintiff's cross-examination applied to the learned judge for permission to withdraw the case.

His Honour granted the permission and allowed the case to be withdrawn without giving liberty to the plaintiffs to file another suit on the same cause of action.

After the interval of a few days Mr. Vijayker, on behalf of the defendant, obtained a rule nisi, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why sanction to prosecute the plaintiff on charges of forgery and perjury should not be granted.

At the hearing of the argument on the rule Mr. Payne appeared to show cause, while Mr. Vijayker appeared to support the rule, on behalf of the defendant and applicant.

The plaintiff then said that his pleader Mr. Mussani had no instructions from him to apply for a withdrawal of the suit, and that he did not authorise Mr. Mussani to withdraw the suit.

The Fifth Judge, after hearing the arguments put forth by the advocates of the respective parties, gave his judgement. His Honour said that the suit was withdrawn soon after the plaintiff was examined and cross-examined. The defendant was not put into the witness-box, and the plaintiff having been allowed to withdraw the suit, had no opportunity of cross-examining the defendant, and the case was not ripe for judgment; in fact there were no sufficient materials for forming a judgment. The case might have appeared false at the then stage, but the court was not justified in the circumstances of an incomplete record, inasmuch as the suit was withdrawn without leave to say that plaintiff committed perjury or any of the offences which the applicant (the defendant) said he (the plaintiff) had committed. His Honour was of opinion that there was no strong "prima facie" case against the plaintiff. The court declined to sanction the prosecution and dismissed the application. With regard to the conduct of the plaintiff's pleader his Honour said that as soon as the promissory note was put in the pleader applied to the court to withdraw the suit, because Mr. Mussani said he did not think he would succeed, and he also did not think it advisable to waste the time of the court. The Fifth Judge gave Mr. Mussani credit for having so honourably acknowledged the weakness of his case, and applied to withdraw the suit. There was no ground for saying that the plaintiff's pleader acted without instructions from his client, as Mr. Mussani was in charge of the case, and he had exercised his discretion for the interest of his client. The rule was accordingly discharged.

CLAIM FOR ACTING ALLOWANCE.

PANDOORUNG GUNESH CHANDAWARKER *vs.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. Dattatrya Anunt appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Hanson, Assistant Traffic Manager of the defendant Company, appeared on behalf of the defendants.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 60, being the amount of acting allowance for duties performed by him as a record-keeper from the 6th of October to the 29th of December, 1892, in the defendant-company.

Mr. Hanson, who denied the claim, said that the plaintiff did not give satisfaction during the time he acted as a record-keeper.

His Honour, in delivering judgment said: The chief clerk was the immediate superior of plaintiff. It was suggested during the opening address that this chief clerk bore spite against plaintiff, and that it was for this reason that plaintiff did not get the acting allowance for which this suit has been filed. There is no evidence to satisfy me that the chief clerk used any harsh words towards plaintiff. Exhibit No. 1, signed by plaintiff, distinctly states as its fourth condition that "any advancement is entirely at the discretion of the head of the department." Is there any evidence that, when the chief clerk wrote on 27th March last, that he regretted he could not recommend any acting allowance he had "animus" against plaintiff. There is none whatever. Plaintiff himself admits the clerk is an able man, and in the absence of proof of ill-feeling on his part, I am justified in holding that the chief clerk used his discretion soundly and justly without whim or caprice. A man may be recommended to do a certain thing, but it is only after the thing is done, that the capabilities of the man are proved. The chief clerk after seeing plaintiff's work had reason to be dissatisfied with him, and when none of the allegations against the chief clerk have been proved, I do not see why a court of law should say that the chief clerk has not used his discretion soundly. I say this, putting the case most strongly against the defendant-company, but in the absence of unworthy motive or enmity the presumption is that everything was done in a fair and proper way. I am unable to give any relief to plaintiff, and I dismiss the suit with costs.

The severe drought prevailing in the United Kingdom since March is assuming a very serious aspect over the whole of England and the South of Ireland. In some of the eastern and central counties of Scotland the aggregate fall is less than half the average, while in nearly all places situated in the southern counties of England the total quantity is less than one-fourth of the average. During the last 112 days in London the actual fall is a little over one inch.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and a many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and enable it with renovated powers to resist the approach of all future attacks of the same disease.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. T. MOSS, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted two months' leave.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL W. D. WILSON, A. M. S., is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Poona District.

LIEUT. H. F. WALTERS, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieutenant T. Moss, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

SECOND-LIEUT. ALEXANDER will rank as Lieutenant.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD GREENWOOD is appointed Second-Lieutenant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SECOND-LIEUT. CHARLES HENRY ALEXANDER, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

MAJOR C. M. T. WESTERN, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, has been granted accumulated privilege leave, for ninety days, with effect from the 26th July.

CAPT. H. HUDSON, 19th Bengal Lancers, formerly A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the late Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and now A.-D.-C. to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to accompany Lady Hudson to England.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. ATKINS, Army Medical Staff, serving in England, has been selected for the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, in succession to Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren, appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay Army.

LIEUTENANT H. P. BEVILLE, on selecting the Indian Staff Corps, Madras Presidency, has been appointed on probation to the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, as Squadron Officer; Lieutenant Beville will proceed to join his new Corps on completion of the Equitation course he is now undergoing at Mhow.

MAJOR MCCARTHY, Commanding the two company detachment of his regiment at Satara, having fallen into command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, owing to the appointment of Major Fitzherbert as Commandant of the Karachi Depot, has been ordered to Ahmednagar to take up the command at that station.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Report for the week ending 11th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 10th, 18 feet 1 inch against 11 feet on same date last year. Rain at Sanitarium 21 cents. Preparations for kharif crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 3 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif preparations continue. Average rainfall 47 cents in 6 out of 14 talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in full swing. Rain in ten talukas, average 1 inch 40 cents, maximum 4 inches 35 cents at Tando Bago, where fresh transplantations are damaged. Cattle in good condition. Fodder abundant.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets still doing damage in Jacobabad, Shahdadpur and Thul talukas Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in all talukas, maximum 2 inches 95 cents at Umarkot. Locusts appeared in three talukas, eggs laid in one, steps taken for their destruction.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 8th July 1893)—Rain maximum at Modasa 12·34 inches, minimum at Dhandhuka 52 cents. Sowing of bajri retarded on account of excessive rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 8 inches 40 cents at Kalol, minimum 2 inches 33 cents at Jhalod. Sowings retarded through continuous rain, break needed. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 8th July 1893,—Rain for week, maximum at Thasra 12·1 inches, minimum at Kapadvanj 6·14 inches, average for the district 8·59 inches, fall in Kaira after 8th and till 11th 3 inches 51 cents, in talukas ranging from 1 inch 39 cents to 1 inch 10 cents. Sowing of bajri and kodra and transplantation of bauto and rice progressing throughout the district, but somewhat retarded and damaged in consquence of heavy rains lately. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 9 inches 38 cents in Jambusar, minimum 2 inches 98 cents in Vagra. Agricultural operations generally retarded owing to excessive rain. Sowing of cotton and rice in progress in some parts. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 8th July 1893),—Rain for week throughout the district maximum 15·19 inches at Chikli, minimum 6·26 inches at Jalalpur. Sowings stopped in some talukas owing to continuous rain, break wanted. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1·34 inches, average in the district 2 inches. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed, weeding commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 10th July 1893).—Rain for week at Nasik 4·78, Sinnar 2·33, Igatpuri 16·23, Dindori 4·97, Niphad 1·53, Chandor 1·55, Malegaon 1·1, Baglan 3·8, Kalvan 3·42 and Peint 25·10 inches, in other talukas maximum at Yeola 58 cents, minimum in Nandgaon 35 cents. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas. Sowing of kharif crops going on elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 5th and 6th: total of week 6·16 inches, total to date 37·58, during 8·97 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 5th, 4° cool on 6th, 1° cool on 7th and 9th 1° warm on 8th and 11th, and nil on 10th. Vapour in air normal except on 8th when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from west-north-west on 5th, from east-north-east on 9th, and from north-east on 11th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 9 inches 64 cents, in talukas maximum in Shahapur 14·71 inches, minimum in Mahim 1·93 inches. Transplanting of rice in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general, maximum 18 inches 90 cents at Mahad, minimum inches 35 cents at Alibag. Lands are being prepared for transplantation in two talukas. Transplantation in progress every-where. Seedlings doing well. Some injury from excess of rain in Alibag. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri,—Rain everywhere, maximum 16·52 inches at Chiplun, minimum 4·18 inches at Ratnagiri Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters 1 inch 22 cents, more or less throughout the district, maximum 5 inches 61 cents at Mulshi and minimum 22 cents at Sirur. Transplantation and sowing of rice and nagli in progress in Maval portion of the district; in Deshi portion, sowing of kharif corps is also in progress. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district except in Nevasa, maximum 1 inch 24 cents at Kopargaon minimum 5 cents at Rahuri. Sowing of bajri, cotton, rice and mug in progress. Ploughing continues in some places. Standing corps in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady except in Shevgaon where jowari is dear.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 8th July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Sholapur 38 cents, Barsi 1 inch 55 cents, Madha 31 cents, Karmala 20 cents, Pandharpur 1 inch 77 cents, Sangola 25 cents and Malsiras 49 cents. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed. Young plants eaten by insects in some places in the Malsiras Taluka. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Malsiras Taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 3 inches 39 cents, in taluka maximum 7 inches 41 cents at Javli, minimum 3 cents at Man. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain maximum at Bagevadi 1 inch 79 cents, minimum at Hungund 31 cents. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of rain in Bijapur, Badami and Hungund talukas. Ploughing and weeding progressing. Ratadoing injury to seedlings in six talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 66 cents, in taluka maximum at Chandgad 7 inches 26 cents minimum at Parasgad 16 cents; rain wanted in Parasgad Taluka. Kharif sowing operations continue. Rats damaging sprouting seeds in places in Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Enquiry as to the extent of damage is going on.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 12 inches 32 cents in Gadag to 5 cents in Navalgund. Sowing of rice, til and udid nearly finished, that of early jowari commenced. Young rice promises well. Seedlings of udid and til injured in some places by rats in Dharwar and Gadag talukas and by grasshoppers in Gadag, Bankapur and Mundargi talukas.

Kanara.—Ample rain below ghats, maximum 19 inches 23 cents at Honavar, minimum 1 inch 32 cents at Mundgod. Young rice plants doing well. Sowing and transplanting in progress above ghats, but retarded for want of sufficient rain in Haliyal and Mundgod talukas. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 2 inches 5 cents. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain at Wadhwan Civil Station 48 cents, more or less general in Jhalavad. Sowing of kharif crops still progressing.

Baroda.—Rain during week 8 inches 81 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations retarded in some talukas owing to excessive rain.

EXTRA PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES.

IN the Queen's Bench Division before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury on the 16th June, Mr. C. T. Gatty, the unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate for the Western Division of Dorset, sued Mr. H. R. Farquharson, M.P., for the Division, to recover damages for libel and slander. The defendant pleaded privilege, and said the words complained of were published *bona fide* and without malice by way of comment upon certain correspondence which the plaintiff had printed and circulated among the electors, and to repel the insinuations of the plaintiff that the defendant was responsible for certain rumours. Defendant also denied uttering some of the slander imputed to him. The libels and slanders had reference to certain rumours which prevailed at the time of the elections.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. A. Littleton, and Mr. Franks appeared for the plaintiff; Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Winch, Q.C., and Mr. Falkard were for the defendant.

Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., in opening the case, said Mr. Gatty was the son of a well-known and respected clergyman in Yorkshire, and contested the Western Division of Dorset in the Liberal interest at the last General Election. He complained that the attack which had been made upon him during the election has not been made upon him as a politician, but in his personal capacity. On the 4th of March, 1892, Mr. Farquharson, at a meeting at Beamister, said "Mr. Gatty was educated at the Charterhouse, a public school of very good repute, and it might possibly interest Mr. Gatty to know there are gentlemen in the county of Dorset who were at school with him and remembered him." The suggestion, of course, was that Mr. Gatty, while at the Charterhouse School, had been guilty of bad conduct. Naturally, busy rumours arose as to what had happened to Mr. Gatty while he was at the school, and these rumours reached the plaintiff's ears. He thereupon gave his fellow-workers to understand that there was not a tittle of foundation for this cruel calumny. He wrote to Mr. Farquharson, asking him to disavow that he had anything to do with the statements which had been circulated. To this Mr. Farquharson replied that the origin of the rumour was not attributable to him, and therefore there was no need for him to disavow his connection with any such statement. Other letters passed, and these Mr. Gatty submitted to his friend, Mr. G. Wyndham, M.P., for Dover, and he came to the conclusion that Mr. Farquharson had deliberately declined to dissociate himself from the circulation of the libel, but had only denied that the origin rested with him. The hon. member added, "As a friend, I am sorry you should have been annoyed by this wholly unfounded report, which cannot affect your credit, and must injure the cause it was published to serve. As a political antagonist, I regret it as a deplorable departure from the honourable usages of political courtesy." On the 29th of June Mr. Farquharson addressed a meeting at Bradford, and said the action of the plaintiff in publishing the letters was a bit of electioneering, as he would like to have the election turn upon the truth of this statement. Defendant also said he had telegraphed to one of Mr. Gatty's old schoolfellows at the Charterhouse, and held a telegram in reply in his hand, but nothing would induce him to disclose what the telegram contained. He added, "I will tell you why not. I don't want to have this controversy with Mr. Gatty. What does it matter to me or you what Mr. Gatty did as a boy 20 or 30 years ago? I decline to go into this sort of thing; but I will say this, that if Mr. Gatty gives his permission I will publish the telegram in every newspaper in Dorsetshire." Mr. Gatty had done nothing to be ashamed of twenty or thirty years ago, and on the permission to publish the telegram was quickly given. The plaintiff also asked for the name and address of the sender, and said the defendant must accept full legal responsibility for the contents of the telegram. Instead of publishing the telegram Mr. Trevor Davis, Mr. Farquharson's agent, sent a document for the plaintiff to sign relieving the defendant of all responsibility for the publication of the telegram. Mr. Farquharson had not, however, given the purport of the telegram, for it contained these words:—"As a schoolfellow of Mr. Gatty's at Charterhouse School, it is common knowledge to myself and others that, if not expelled, he was called upon to leave." That statement was absolutely untrue. One of the slanders was what Mr. Farquharson had said in the House of Commons to Mr. Brodrick, M.P., and Mr. Curzon, M.P., Mr. G. Wyndham was told what was said, and, to his honour, he communicated with his friend Mr. Gatty.

THE PLAINTIFF IN THE WITNESS BOX.

The plaintiff said he was the son of the Rev. Dr. Gatty, rector of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield. He was educated at Charterhouse and also privately. He became curator of the museum at Liverpool and remained for some 12 or 13 years. He then became private secretary to Lord Bute, and remained with him two years. He then became editor of a paper started by Lord Wolverton at Yeovil. He afterwards became candidate for West Dorsetshire at the last General Election. In April his attention was called to certain rumours to the effect that he was expelled from Charterhouse. He wrote to the Head Master, and received a reply to the effect that he might make use of that gentleman's authority to say he was not expelled from the Charterhouse.

In cross-examination, plaintiff said after the Bedminster speech in March the first public reference he made to the alleged libels was the sending out of a circular containing the letters which had passed on the 28th of June. He imagined between seven and eight thousand copies of these letters were sent to the electors. On the 28th of June he got an answer from Mr. Farquharson, but that letter was never circulated by witness among the electors. During the contest witness only spoke on this matter at two meetings before the 28th of June. The writ was served on Mr. Farquharson on the 6th of June, which was the day of nomination.

Did you at the Bridport meeting suggest that Mr. Farquharson pretended to have received what was a bogus telegram?—I think I used the term bogus.

Did you mean to convey to your hearers that Mr. Farquharson was telling a lie in saying he had received a telegram?—I say the telegram was a lie as it stands.

In further cross-examination, it transpired that the telegram was sent by a Mr. Fowler, of Gunville, Dorset. Witness had no recollection of Mr. Fowler being at Charterhouse. The telegram was quite untrue.

The telegram says if not expelled from Charterhouse you were called upon to leave. Do you say that is not true?—It is not true.

Did you say that what you were doing was with the support of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Charles Russell: and did you threaten "There is no club in London or the country to which Mr. Farquharson belongs to the committee of which the whole of these details will not be submitted"?—Yes.

Did you carry out the threat with regard to the clubs?—I am awaiting the verdict of the Jury.

You propose to carry it out when the case is over?—That depends on the verdict of the Jury.

Mr. George Wyndham, M. P., said on the 23d of March, 1892, he was in company with Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons. He informed Mr. Gatty of what Mr. Brodrick communicated to him. At a subsequent date Mr. Gatty laid before him certain correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Farquharson.

The witness was not cross-examined.

MR. BRODRICK, M. P.,

who attended on subpœna, said he had made no statement to the plaintiff, because the conversation he had with Mr. Farquharson was private. He had, however, stated the nature of his evidence to the defendant. Witness saw the defendant's solicitor by appointment at his office. One day he had a conversation with Mr. Farquharson in the lobby of the House of Commons, and he afterwards repeated it to Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Curzon. Mr. Farquharson had come and asked him to speak for him in West Dorset. He said his opponent's name was Gatty, and further that his campaign was proceeding all right, but that his opponents, the Liberals, were spreading a good many lies about him. On the other hand, he said, some stories were current in the constituency with regard to the moral character of Mr. Gatty, and that it was said he had to leave the Charterhouse School.

Mr. Lockwood.—For what?

Witness.—It was not particularised.

Did you repeat to Mr. George Curzon and Mr. George Wyndham what this gentleman said to you?—Exactly.

I ask you again, for what?—It was not stated. The expression used was, as far as I can recollect, "reflections on his moral character." No precise charge was made. I used my intelligence as to what was suggested. The impression on my mind was that it was for some schoolboy act of immorality that Mr. Gatty had to leave the Charterhouse. It was further said that stories were in circulation in the constituency relating to Mr. Gatty's conduct at Yeovil.

In reply to Sir Edward Clarke, witness said he would not give a statement, because what he had said to Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Curzon was private conversation among three friends.

Mr. Leonard Barnes, a Post-office official, produced the original of a telegram sent by Mr. Farquharson to Mr. Fowler, of Gunville, as follows:—"Will you wire me at once as follows: 'As a schoolfellow of Gatty's at Charterhouse, it is common knowledge to myself and others that, if not expelled, he was called upon to leave,—Fowler, Gunville, Farquharson, Bridport." The telegram as sent, was also put in.

Mr. A. W. Tempie, solicitor, of Bridport, was called to prove that there were rumours about the constituency that Mr. Gatty had been expelled from Charterhouse.

At this point the case was adjourned.

On the 19th ult. Mr. Lockwood put in and read the interrogatories administered to the defendant and the answers thereto. The defendant denied that he had uttered the slander to Mr. St. John Brodrick, M.P., and said he was not the origin, nor was he connected with the alleged rumours. He also said that having shown the correspondence to an old schoolfellow of the plaintiff, the gentleman said he remembered Mr. Gatty, and he was expelled or had to leave Charterhouse. He also said he was, if there was any question about it, prepared to state that. He, therefore, telegraphed to the schoolfellow to wire him to that effect.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

THE DEFENCE.

Sir E. Clarke then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, and at the outset commented upon the fact that the Head Master of the Charterhouse School had not been called on behalf of the plaintiff. He contended that the evidence of Mr. St. John Brodrick showed that there had not been any going about by the defendant and spreading rumours. In the course of conversation with his friend Mr. Brodrick, the defendant mentioned that untrue statements had been made about him, and that stories were going about with regard to his opponent. In reference to what Mr. Farquharson stated to Mr. Brodrick, Mr. George Wyndham, the learned counsel said, adopted what, to some of them, might seem a strange course, and went and told Mr. Gatty what had been said by the defendant instead of going to the latter, whom he was meeting at the House of Commons day after day, and telling him that the statements about Mr. Gatty were to his knowledge untrue. Then he should have thought that plaintiff, when he heard what defendant had said, would have written to Mr. Farquharson, and asked him whether he had made certain statements, and if so he should hold him responsible for them. The plaintiff in cross-examination said that if he had been there he should probably have alluded to the fact in the letter which was written to the defendant, asking him if he had any connection with the rumours, and that he would have, so to speak, fired all his guns at once. But that was scarcely an answer to the question, why this important matter was kept back. Mr. Gatty, moreover, accepted Mr. Farquharson's reply to the letter to the effect that he was not the origin of the rumours, and there the matter might have rested. But Mr. Gatty himself made the subject one of public controversy by sending copies of the correspondence to all the electors in a way which forced upon the defendant the necessity of taking some action, and in a way which he thought would not commend itself to the Jury as fair and honourable in this sort of warfare. By his action plaintiff imputed that defendant was endeavouring to win the election by spreading untrue reports about his opponent. Defendant was therefore bound to answer such attacks. Defendant took the view that Mr. Gatty was desirous of using this matter unfairly, and in his speeches and in the placards issued after the publication of the correspondence he tried to prevent the election turning upon a personal matter. He therefore warned them that the issue was Home Rule, and said that Mr. Gatty finding that unpopular had endeavoured to divert the attention of the electors at the last moment by dragging in old rumours about himself and seeking to make the electors believe that he (the defendant) was the author of them. Mr. Fowler having previously made a statement, the defendant telegraphed to him to send it in terms under his hand, and believing that statement, and looking upon the plaintiff's action as a political expedient, he attempted fairly and straightforwardly to meet the charge which was made against him. This was at least as serious as the rumours about Mr. Gatty, as plaintiff accused him of using a bogus telegram, and also referred to Pigott with reference to this subject.

DR. HAIGH BROWN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Haigh Brown was called, and said he was the Head Master of Charterhouse School.

Mr. Lockwood said he did not object to the witness being examined, although there was no plea of justification on the record. He should, however, ask leave to recall the plaintiff.

Examination continued.—Plaintiff left the school between the 22nd and 29th July, 1865. In the greenbook, under the heading "Remarks," was placed against plaintiff's name "Removed, Impudicitiæ Causa." Plaintiff was admitted on the 15th June, 1863, and was born on the 4th of November, 1851. He was in the third form. The translation of "Impudicitiæ Causa" was for an offence against purity. He wrote those words.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Gatty was then a boy of between thirteen and fourteen years of age. There was a boy in the school of the name of Lyne, a brother of Father Ignatius. He heard that Gatty had applied to Mr. Lester Lyne, then Brother Ignatius, to relieve his conscience. He did not learn that he complained to Brother Ignatius of the treatement to which he was being subjected in the school by the elder boys. Plaintiff went to Brother Ignatius voluntarily. He did know that plaintiff complained of the conduct of the older boys, but not of his own knowledge. Gatty was advised by Father Ignatius to make a statement to Mr. Williams, the mathematical master, and young Gatty did so, and Mr. Williams communicated with witness. Witness communicated with Dr. Gatty, and there was a discussion as to whether young Gatty should remain at the school. Witness recommended Dr. Gatty to remove the boy. He knew that Dr. Gatty consulted Dr. Longley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he did not know that he consulted the Archbishop of York. The discussion was as to what was best for the boy's future. The plaintiff did not mention the names of elder boys as far as he could remember. Witness had two considerations in view, the first the welfare of the school, and, recondly, the interest of the boy, and having regard to his years, and the fact that he had made voluntary confession he thought it was his duty to spare him the expulsion. He, therefore, wrote to his father to withdraw him, therefore he was not expelled. He recommended Dr. Gatty to withdraw the boy in his son's interest. Young Gatty did not implicate his schoolfellows. He should think that after having made his statement his position would be intolerable among his schoolfellows, but that was not the sole ground on which he recommended that he should be removed. It was one of his grounds. He had told plaintiff recently that he did not want him to leave by way of penalty, but for his protection. That was one motive, but it did not express his full meaning. No punishment was inflicted on young Gatty. When he wrote to Mr. Gatty in May, 1892, he had no knowledge of what was in the book. Plaintiff remained at the school a short time after he made his confession. He said he did not think plaintiff would be damaged by this malicious slander, and he considered it was a slander of that character. There was a boy named Fowler at the school in September 1865, two or three months after plaintiff left. To the best of his recollection Gatty did not complain of the conduct of more boys than one. He had no recollection of complaints of the elder boys, but he was not prepared to swear that the plaintiff did not make them. He understood Gatty to make a complaint about a boy who had been in the sixth form, who had left, and who would be about 19 years of age. He would not swear that Gatty was not confronted with other boys.

THE DEFENDANT IN THE BOX.

Mr. Farquharson, who gave evidence in the sense indicated by the learned counsel, said he did not know Mr. Gatty prior to the election. Between the 4th of March—when he spoke at Bedminster—and the 24th of June, he never made any personal allusion to Mr. Gatty with respect to the rumours. He never originated the rumours, but he heard of them from an old Charterhouse boy in the constituency. He thought that Mr. Brodrick stated what passed between them. He did not answer the letter stating that the letters would be published for four days, because it did not reach him. He answered it immediately he got it. He sent out a caution to the electors after the publication of the letters by Mr. Gatty. In a speech he said that Home Rule being an unpopular subject the other side therefore tried to drag some herring across the path. He had every reason to suppose that what Mr. Fowler said was true. Before he sent the telegram and received one in reply he had had an interview with Mr. Fowler, and showed him the three letters. He told Mr. Fowler that if he heard anything more of the matter he relied upon him to say what he then stated. Mr. Fowler said he certainly would, but witness must let him know in what form he wished him to say it (laughter). When he wired to Mr. Fowler he accordingly sent the terms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood.—He had a considerable number of communications from schoolfellows of the plaintiff's now. He had a communication from the Rev. Cecil Paget, but he could not say whether it was before or after his speech in March. Mr. Paget was at school with the plaintiff. He never mentioned the rumours to Fowler. When he showed that gentleman the letters he said he knew all about the plaintiff.

He had forgotten all about it till you reminded him?—I did not remind him. I showed him these letters.

Then he had made no statement till the end of June?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued.—Fowler led him to suppose that he was a schoolfellow of plaintiff's. He became acquainted with Mr. Cecil Paget just before or after his Bedminster speech. At that time he heard from Mr. Paget that plaintiff had had to leave the school over a school scandal. He referred in his speech to his knowledge of a rumour.

What was your object?—Do you ask me to say what was my object?

Yes?—My object was this: Owing to the rumours which had been current, and the falsehoods which had been uttered concerning myself, I was quite prepared to assist Mr. Gatty (laughter), and if he had written to me I could have given him the names of four of his schoolfellows. My object was to let Mr. Gatty know in as delicate a manner as possible that something was being said.

You say your object was to assist Mr. Gatty?—Yes.

Cross-examined.—He did convey to Mr. Brodrick that plaintiff had left the school because of some schoolboys' impropriety. He did not say he left Yeovil in consequence of some scandal in regard to printers' boys. He alluded to Yeovil; and said that while Mr. Gatty was in Yeovil there had been stories which he had heard from the printers and the boys in an office where he was. He heard that he had been leading the Roman Catholics, and had an altar in his house. He agreed substantially with what Mr. Brodrick said when he received the telegram subsequent to the election; he was not alluding to the telegram from Mr. Fowler. He did not mean to imply that it was the same telegram.

Dr. Brown, recalled, said Fowler came to the school in July, 1865.

Mr. Fowler, of Gunville, Dorset, said that when at the Charterhouse School in 1865, there was a scandal about Gatty.

Mr. Gatty, re-called, said he left the Charterhouse School when he was 13. He had been very unhappy, and he confessed what was going on in order to get away. He was brought face to face with elder boys, and he repeated the story.

The Lord Chief Justice said everyone knew what went on at public schools, and any man with a spark of generosity would not have referred to it. Yet Mr. Gatty was dragged to the stake for what happened 30 years ago. Unfortunately, this was not a solitary case of what went on at public schools, and Mr. Farquharson must have known it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Winch, witness said that so far as a boy 12 years of age was culpable he was culpable in what took place. He did not know he was called upon to leave. His father took him away and sent him to a private tutor.

The Lord Chief Justice said there was a great difference between a boy being taken away by his father and being sent away. There were men justly honoured and trusted, whose fathers had taken them away from public schools (applause in court.)

The Lord Chief Justice (severely).—Stop, stop; this is a court of justice, and not a stage play.

Mr. Gatty, in reply to Mr. Lockwood, said when he heard of the rumour he telegraphed to his father, who replied as follows:—"My dear Charlie,—That you were expelled from Charterhouse is simply an infamous lie, whoever says it. I was asked to remove you because, so far as I recollect, you had, being a very young boy, shown yourself over zealous for the better conduct of your elders, who in reply, made your life intolerable. The case went before Archbishops Longley and Thomson, who were friends of our family, and I followed the advice of Archbishop Longley, who had placed you on the foundation, and I removed you. Archbishop Thomson rather advised that you should fight the battle out. I wonder whether Mr. Farquharson's informant was one whose misconduct you might have exposed. At any rate, you have my word that the charge made against you is an infamous lie by whomsoever invented and circulated."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S OPINION.

On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Gatty was recalled, and, in reply to Mr. Lockwood, said there was no scandal of any sort or kind connected with his life at Yeovil. A farewell dinner was given him upon leaving, and he received a presentation from the staff of the paper upon which he had been engaged.

Mr. Clarke summed up the case for the defendant, and contended that he had been driven to take the course he did in self-defence, through the distribution in the constituency of circulars imputing that he was responsible for the origin of false rumours to the detriment of his opponent. No doubt the words about the Charterhouse, spoken on the 4th of March, by the defendant, were ill-advised, but they were spoken in the heat of a political contest, and after he had heard the rumours.

Mr. Lockwood replied upon the whole case, and said there was no plea of justification on the record, but only one of privilege. No counsel for the defendant had had the courage to say a word in favour of the plea and to ask the learned Judge to say that the libel and slander were privileged. What had been done was to try to get the benefit of a plea of justification without putting it on the record, and to endeavour to damage the character of the plaintiff in order to reduce the damages. He condemned in strong terms the action of the defendant in, as he contended, raking up in a political controversy such a sad and pitiful story, of which the plaintiff, when a mere boy, had been the victim.

Lord Coleridge, in summing up, said the only two possible defences in such a case as this were that the words were true, i.e., that they were justified, or that they were privileged, and that there had been no malice to destroy the privilege. The first defence was not pleaded, and defendant had not taken upon himself to prove the truth of what he stated. But he did say, in a manner, that the occasion was privileged. In his opinion, however, this was an occasion clearly beyond the r

PURE PERSONALITIES.

I hear (writes the London correspondent of the "Daily Express," Dublin) that Mr. Gladstone was quite overcome with the heat and excitement in the lobby after his encounter with Sir Henry James. It was found that the right hon. gentleman was sitting down and in an apparent swoon, but, some iced water promptly revived him. He did not return to the House, however, but was driven home in a cab.

The Melbourne drapers, who have large stocks of unsaleable bustles on hand, are now busy throwing these obsolete feminine adornments into the sea. The only way to recover the import duty paid on them is to re-export, so the bustles are exported accordingly, and when the vessel gets outside the Heads they are heaved overboard. Sometimes, within the vicinity of Queenscliff, the sea is dotted all over with bustles.

The bazaar in aid of the funds of the United Service Institution, which has now closed, and was one of the most fashionable functions of the present season, has been comparatively a failure from the financial point of view. A dozen members of the Royal Family were present on the opening day. Princesses and duchesses kept stalls, generals and admirals canvassed for custom, and veteran heroes turned themselves into carpenters and decomters for the occasion. But the gross receipt were only £2500, and the net £1000. Much bitterness is felt over the cause of this failure, which is said to have been the conspicuous absence of the naval and military element.

A curious little incident (the "St. James's Gazette" says) occurred at Church Parade in the Park in London the other Sunday. Meandering along among the dense throng was a handsomely dressed lady, carrying a parasol in one hand and in the other a pretty gilt-edged book. Golden letters on the front cover and back proclaimed the volume to be a "Book of Common Prayer." At an unfortunate moment she let it drop. A burly gent eman, after first accidentally treading heavily upon the book, picked it up, and as he raised it there was seen to be issuing a little stream of pale-yellow liquid, while at the same moment the air in the immediate vicinity became perfumed with the aroma of "v ux cognac." After a moment's embarrassment and a brief whispered consultation, the mangled remains of this unique "Book of Common Prayer" were hurled far into the roadway, and its late owner quickly disappeared.

The Rev. C. S. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, New York, had a congregation the other day, amongst whom were about fifty young ladies seated together on one side near the pulpit. They were nice-looking young women with fluttering leg of mutton sleeves, and unabridged editions of the fashionable spring bonnet. They sat demurely through the introductory service, but showed signs of subdued excitement as the preacher made the church announcements and prepared to begin his sermon. As he gave out his text there was a fluttering of paper. Fifty bonneted heads bent forward, and fifty right hands began to make chicken tracks with all the rapidity they could command. It was the Young Women's Stenographic Class of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

A Doctor in Boston had last winter a newly-arrived Hibernian for a servant; he had also recently purchased a pair of porpoise leather boots. His wife, attracted by the novelty of the new foot wear, asked the doctor in the presence of the servant what they were made of, to which he responded "porpoise hide." Shortly after the lady from the Emerald Isle interviewed Mrs S——and announced her intention of "laving whin me week is up." Mrs S——, somewhat surprised, asked the disturbed domestic the reason for her announced departure to which Bridget responded with a horrified air:—'Yer husband is adocther mum, an' I've heard them docthers do be cuttin' up people, an' didn't I hear 'um, wid me own ears, say that the boots of him were made of pauper's hide. It's me own ould father that died in the poorhouse, an' I wouldn't be servin' a haythen that uses the skin of the poor to cover his dirthy feet wid."

The late Mr. James Stevens, who has bequeathed £2000 to Mr. Burt, M. P., has made another bequest of greater magnitude and importance. The National Lifeboat Institution will benefit by his death to the extent of £30,000. Mr Stevens was a man who rose from humble origin to be the principal timber merchant in Birmingham. He retired from business several years ago, and he was so successful in his investments that he more than doubled his capital. This was chiefly due to buying Suez Canal shares when they were cheaper and less appreciated than at present. He were cheaper and less appreciated than at present. He became a member of the Reform Club, where he spent the greater part of each day when in London. He was eccentric in his habits, and those who knew him most intimately were unacquainted with his private address. He never thought that he was rich enough to marry. In politics he was a strong Liberal Unionist, but he never aided the cause with a subscription.

Mr. Henniker Heaton relates the following in a letter to the "Times":—A clerical correspondent of mine has quietly effected the reform of reducing the total charge for a registered letter from 3d. to 2d., as will be seen from the following passage in his letter, which will be read with general appreciation:—"I wished the other day to register a letter at a local Post Office, but it was after time. In my difficulty the postmaster suggested that I should send the letter unstamped, 'for,' said he, 'the Post Office will watch it from here to its destination far more carefully than a registered letter.' I accordingly did this. . . . The device was sufficient to ensure safe dilivery, but what did the Post Office do? They fined the receiver 2d. for insufficient postage. . . . Since then I have invariably with confidence adopted the Post Office official's plan of safe conveyance without registration, for it saves much trouble, but, of course, enclose the necessary 2d. to recompense the receiver, and thus save a penny.' As the writer is a clergyman, adds Mr. Henniker Heaton, I take it that no ethical question is raised by his device.

Mr. Balfour is said to have surprised the benchers of Gray's Inn, with whom he dined the other day, by the extent of his knowledge of Bacon, Gray's Inns, most famous student. After dinner the library was ransacked to find first editions of the philosopher for his examination and approval. There is a legend that when Mr. Gladstone dined there last January he met and defeated a black-letter lawyer on the rule in Shelley's case, or some equally abstruse subject. But so much is expected of Mr. Gladstone; the benchers were unprepared for a similar omniscience in his young opponent.

The Rev. Thomas Mozley, who settled down in Cheltenham when he resigned the Oriel living of Plymtree, South Devon, about fifteen years ago, has passed away at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Although known in the literary world mainly as the chronicler of the Oxford movement, the bulk of his literary work was done for the "Times," to which journal he was a contributor for more than forty years. He first began to write for it as far back as 1844, and he continued to do so down to a comparatively recent date. His "Letters from Rome in 1869-70" were originally penned by him in his capacity of "Times" correspondent at Rome during the sittings of the Vatican Council.

Mr. Mozley was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he matriculated early in 1825. He took his degree in 1828, with no very great distinction, being placed only in the third class. In 1832 he accepted the college living of Moreton Pinckney, in Northamptonshire, but still retained his Fellowship for four years longer, and with it retained his keen interest in the Oxford movement. In 1836 he relinquished his Fellowship on accepting the living of Cholderton, a remote parish in the midst of Salisbury Plain, and in the same year he married a sister of John Henry Newman. He remained at Cholderton for eleven years, and in 1847 he resigned, his connection with the "Times" having rendered it expedient for him to come to London. In 1868 he accepted the living of Plymtree.

Mr. James Tims, the Progressive member of the London County Council who is charged with attempting to defraud the London and North Western Railway Company, was born forty years ago. He served as an errand boy at a haberdasher's shop in Oxford-street, then as porter at a printer's, and next in some capacity in a hatter's in Bond-street, where he managed to rise to the position of manager. Mr. Tims then gave up work and became a professional politician. When a porter he led a band of printers' boys to the Reform meeting in Hyde Park, and he has had a hand in most of the subsequent Hyde Park demonstrations. As the hon. secretary of the Metropolitan Radical Federation he is regarded as an authority on the Radical clubs of London.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, where the Prince of Wales arrived the other evening, is situated on the Dee about three miles from Chester. The old hall was erected from designs by Vanbrugh at the close of the seventeenth century, and was one of the most magnificent seats in the country. The present mansion has been almost rebuilt, being finished in 1883. It is a fine example of thirteenth century Gothic adapted to the requirements of modern domestic life. The mansion is full of almost priceless works of art; and in one of the corridors are portraits of the racehorses, famous on the turf, which have belonged to the family for more than a hundred years. Close to the mansion is the stud farm, where the Duke breeds his famous racehorses.

The fund raised by the South Africans in England to present the Princess May with a wedding gift is being expended in the purchase of a fan to be composed of white ostrich feathers, ivory, diamonds, and gold, all products of South Africa.

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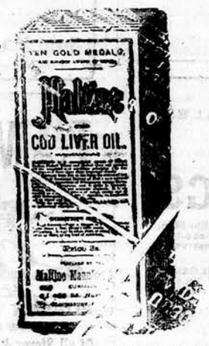

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for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
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CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From The Hospital Rep. ts (translated).

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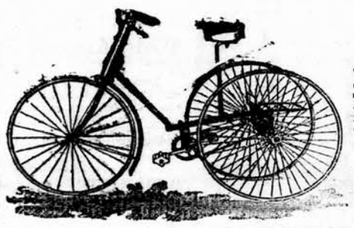

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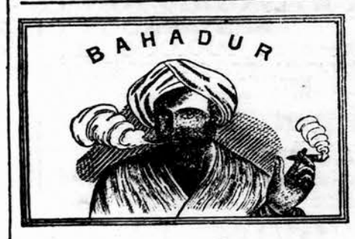

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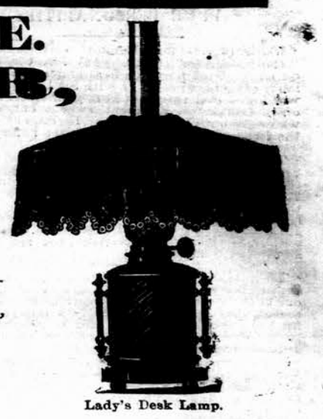

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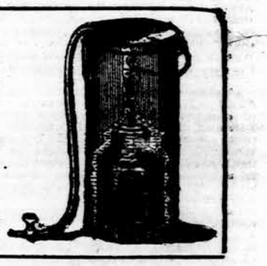

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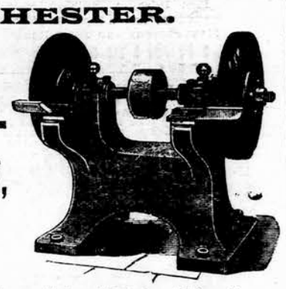

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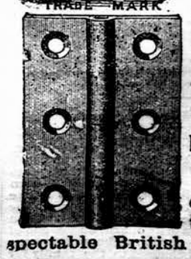

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.